# The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 60. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TROUBLES OF FRANCE.

### The Prospects for the Restoration of Peace.

### Dangers from the Dissensions of the Leaders.

### Resignation of Favre as Minister of the Interior.

### Leading Candidates for the Constituent Assembly.

### Rochefort's New Journal to Advocate Regicide.

### The Fugitive French in Luxembourg and Switzerland.

### CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

**No Discussion of Terms Held as Yet—Desire for Peace—No Counsel Offered by the Czar.**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Official Journal* of Paris says that no conditions of peace have as yet been discussed.

A number of the journals of the north of France denounce the recent decrees by M. GAMBETTA, and urge that the country needs and desires peace.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* denies that the Czar has written to the Emperor WILLIAM counselling moderation in dealing with vanquished France.

**Efforts of Great Britain to Restore Peace—The Conference Suggested as a Medium.**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Times* of today contains a dispatch from Berlin, which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris, the Government of England suggested to the Powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of peace, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations the Powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the London Conferences as would enable them to take action on the whole subject.

**Beauregard and the Confederates to Aid France—Resignation of Jules Favre as Minister of the Interior.**

LONDON, Feb. 6—8½ P. M.—The *Standard* is informed that Gen. BEAUREGARD has notified a large number of Confederate officers to be ready to come to France in case hostilities should be resumed and that many are now in London awaiting orders.

The Burgomaster of Brussels has gone to Paris.

JULES FAVRE has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, but will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**Bismarck Repudiates all Territorial Designs on the Continent or Islands of America—He Leaves Room for the Expansion of the Monroe Doctrine.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Much has been said in the Press and Congressional debate as to the purposes of North Germany in acquiring territory in America for naval purposes. These publications having come to the knowledge of Count BISMARCK, he has recently taken occasion to repeat in an emphatic manner his declaration of July, 1868, that North Germany does not intend to acquire any territory on this continent, or possession of any of the adjacent islands. This course on her part is to avoid interference with the Monroe doctrine, or any measure of acquisition which our Government may choose to adopt.

### FRENCH DISSENSIONS.

**All the Ministers Against Gambetta—A Decree Annulling His Decree—Prospects of the Elections—Complaints of the Weakness of the Government in Signing the Armistice.**

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A decree, signed by all the Ministers here, has been promulgated, annulling GAMBETTA's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris Government, and declares that the elections shall be unrestricted.

It is believed that neither the Government of National Defense, the Red Republicans, nor the Imperialists have any chance of carrying the elections.

The public favor the Moderate Party, condemn the weakness of the Government, and complain that they were not consulted on the capitulation and armistice.

**Demonstration in Favor of Gambetta in Bordeaux—He Holds a Council of War to Profit by the Armistice—Reported Resignation of Jules Favre.**

BORDEAUX, Feb. 6.—The demonstration today in favor of the Bordeaux Government and its decree disqualifying office-holders under the Empire from election to the National Assembly, was of a quite unimportant character. The procession consisted of about 700 persons, and was headed by a Garibaldian Colonel named MIDDLETON. The rest of the crowd in the streets were mere spectators. The Prefect of Bordeaux received the deputation, and M. GAMBETTA being engrossed by public duties, the Prefect read the following declaration from M. GAMBETTA on behalf of the Bordeaux delegation: "Faithful to the programme of the nation and of freedom to arms as well as to the ballot-boxes, we are now occupied in council of war, deliberating upon the means of profiting by the armistice."

M. CREMIEUX left this city last night for Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Paris letters of the 3d inst. state that M. DORIAN has assumed the portfolio of Public Works temporarily, during the absence of M. MAQUIN, and that M. FERDINAND HEROLD succeeds JULES FAVRE, who has tendered his resignation.

**Threatened Abrogation of the Armistice—Gambetta's Decrees to be Rescinded by Favre.**

VERSAILLES, Feb. 5.—The following statement is official:

The duality of the French Government will apparently lead the Administration at Bordeaux to a non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The Convention only looked to negotiations for a free Assembly, and an arbitrarily constituted body, under the dictation of M. GAMBETTA, is not entitled to such a title. M. FAVRE has informed Count VON BISMARCK that he will rescind the decrees issued by M. GAMBETTA. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections.

**Disorderly Proceedings in Bordeaux—Action of the Foreign Representatives at Bordeaux.**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A telegram just received from Bordeaux contains information of a serious disturbance which occurred in that city last evening.

The city has been in an unusual state of agitation for some days past, but nothing of any importance took place, neither were any demonstrations of notable magnitude made by the populace. Last night, about 8 o'clock, however, the crowds which had been gathering fresh food for excitement from the recent important events which have been transpiring, gathered in the streets, and marched in one vast mob to the Prefecture. Here they halted, and immediately the uproar and excitement commenced in all its fury. Vehement denunciations of the compact made at Versailles resounded on all sides, and deep and dire the threats uttered against the falseness and treachery which had suggested it, and betrayed France to the hand of her oppressor. The excitement raged throughout the evening, and even this morning is hardly abated. It is now fairly evident that the influence which might have been used by the Paris Government in the present crisis is now utterly impotent, and will fail when applied to this city or any of the towns in the surrounding provinces.

The feeling of distrust in the Government in general, and their every action is looked upon with suspicion. This participation in the Bordeaux negotiations has cast over their subsequent actions a sinister character which adheres even to those of the future, and which will probably be the means of entirely excluding them from what might otherwise have proved an harmonious cooperation with the Bordeaux delegation in the future management of national affairs.

Several newspapers have been seized for publishing the official notification (conveyed by M. JULES SIMON to GAMBETTA) of the revocation of the power formerly enjoyed by the Bordeaux delegation, and also announcing the assumption by the Paris Government of the supreme executive power of the nation.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 6—The Austrian, Spanish and Italian diplomatic representatives, resident in this city, acting under instructions received from their respective Governments, have informed M. CHANDORDY that they are accredited by the Paris Government only, and that if a Committee of Public Safety be formed as proposed they will leave the city.—*Free Press*.

### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

**Candidates Nominated in Paris and Other Parts of France—The Election in Paris Postponed.**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following list of candidates for the Constituent Assembly, named in Paris on Wednesday of last week:

Jules Favre, Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Alexandre Glais-Bizoin, Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, Jules Simon, Pierre Clement Eugene Pelletan, Emanuel Arago, Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, Jules Ferry, Henri Rochefort, Admiral Saisset, Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury, Admiral Pothouan.

The following-named persons have been put in nomination from other parts of France: MM. Faustin, Lillie, Liflonde, Berthelot, and Thiers; and the following well-known financiers, civil engineers and journalists: Alphonse Rothschild, Jacques Mallet, Antoine Emile Solacroup, M. Pierrad and Francois-Clement Sauvage; John Emile Lemoinne, of the *Débats*; Claudius Hebrard, Louis Marcein Carne, Bon-Louis-Henri Martin, Desmarets, Vacheal and Lochin.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The elections in Paris are postponed until the 8th inst.

**Opinion of a Prominent Candidate on the Republic.**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A Paris letter of Wednesday says that M. LEMOINNE, in an article published in the *Débats*, writes that the Republic is a failure, and that the ORLEANS family is the only hope of France.

### PARIS.

**Rochefort to Establish a Regicide Paper—Tranquillity Since the Armistice—The Political Clubs.**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—HENRI ROCHEFORT announces the forthcoming issue of a new paper, entitled the *Mot d'Ordre*, which will advocate regicide.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes, on the 3d of February, that since the conclusion of the armistice tranquillity has prevailed. The decree closing the clubs had been rescinded, because the occasional open-air meetings which had been held threatened to become turbulent.

**Germans Aided by Mr. Washburne During the Siege—Acknowledgment by a German Journal.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cologne *Gazette* acknowledges in glowing terms the fact that United States Minister WASHBURNE has, during the siege of Paris, given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

**Movements of Minister Washburne—He Leaves Paris on the 9th.**

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.—A telegram has been received in this city from Minister WASHBURNE, the United States diplomatic representative in Paris. He leaves that city on Wednesday, the 9th inst., for Brussels.—*Free Press*.

### THE FUGITIVE ARMIES.

**A French Consul in Luxembourg—Tampering with Prisoners—Condition of the French in Switzerland—Why Bourbaki Failed.**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Luxemburg, 6th, announces that the Government of the Grand Duchy has withdrawn the exequatur of the French Vice-Consul, in consequence of his having tampered with the French prisoners interned within its territory.

BERNE, Feb. 4, via LONDON, Feb. 5.—There are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss Government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d inst. There are 200 wounded French soldiers in hospital at Neuenburg, Baden.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5.—The *Indépendance Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says that one cause of the failure of BOURBAKI's campaign was the absconding of an army contractor with a large sum of money. The same letter says Gen. KELLER, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace region.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**Agreement in the Conference on the Essential Points of the Black Sea Question.**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—The *Indépendance Belge* of today says the essential points of the Black Sea question have been, already arranged by the London Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* confirms the report that all material questions before the Conference have been arranged.

**War Predictions—Turkey Next Spring—England and the United States in Autumn.**

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The *Warren's Wochenschrift* confidently predicts a Turkish war in the Spring, and another between England and the United States next Autumn.

### ARABIA.

**Capture of Muscat by the Forces of Synd Thoorke.**

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.—The forces of SYND THOORKE have captured the City of Muscat.

### SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

**Cabral Driven to the Haytian Frontier—Salnave's Relatives in Revolt—Burning of an English Steamer.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 6.—Advices from San Domingo state that CABRAL has been driven to the Haytian frontier and that his troops are in a bad plight. ....A fresh attempt has been made at revolution in Hayti. This time by the relatives and adherents of SALNAVE, who are reported to be marching on Port-au-Prince.... The steam-ship *Henry Chauncey* arrived here today, and will sail this afternoon...... The English steamer *Titian* caught fire at Savannah la Mar. The vessel and cargo were burned.

### SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Another Battle in Bolivia—The Colombian Revolutionists—A Formidable Alliance—Collision.**

PANAMA, Feb. 1, via HAVANA, Feb. 6.—There is news from Bolivia that another battle has been fought at Oruro, in which the Government forces were victorious. In the battle at Curagara the Government troops were routed, and many prisoners were taken. .....The revolutionists of Colombia have organized a Provisional Government. The adherents of the legitimate Government are preparing for an obstinate resistance.... There is a rumor that Ecuador, Brazil and Peru have formed an alliance against Colombia.... The Governments of San Salvador and Bolivia have agreed upon a new treaty of amity and commerce.... The steamer *Eleanor*, of Glasgow, and the *John Elder*, of the Pacific Navigation Company, came in collision off the mouth of the Narrone River. All on board were saved except a mother and child.... The United States steamer *Nipsic* sailed on the 28th ult. for the Atrato River.

### CUBA.

**Official Announcement of the Battle of Najaza—Surrender of Five Hundred Republicans.**

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—It is officially announced that an engagement took place at Nejaza, San Germino, and that seventy-nine insurgents were killed and fifteen taken prisoners. The Spaniards had two killed and eleven wounded. Five hundred persons identified with the republic, have surrendered recently.

**Wreck of a Schooner on Cayo Blanco.**

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The schooner *Ralph Souder*, with machinery, from Philadelphia for Trinidad, went ashore at Cayo Blanco.

### MEXICO.

**Excitement Over the Elections Dying Out—Romero's Administration of the Finances a Failure—Another Earthquake—Corn Importations in Yucatan—The Murder of Gen. Patoni.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—The election excitement is dying off. The prospects of JUAREZ are brighter. The friends of DIAZ, at the proper time, will use their utmost to elect him President of the Supreme Court. Adherents of JUAREZ are making efforts to oust ROMERO and MEJIA from the Cabinet. ROMERO is to replenish the Treasury by the sale of Church property. It is generally conceded that ROMERO as a Minister of Finance is a failure.... DIAZ, in an official card, denies that the Cabinet has held meetings on the Zona Liber question.... There was an earthquake at Oaxaca on the 15th. No lives were lost.... The free importation of corn into Yucatan is permitted for five months from the 1st of April next. Gen. PAZ has been appointed Governor of the Federal District, VELEZ resigning.... The widow of the murdered Gen. PATONI has arrived in the capital, and is trying to obtain justice against CENTO.... Another section of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad is finished.

### CANADA.

**Small-Pox Spreading in St. John, N. B.—Railway from Fredericton to Rivier du Loup—Bank Burglary—Arrest of a Sea Captain for Disposing of Part of a Cargo.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 6.—The small-pox is spreading rapidly and appears peculiarly infectious, but not as yet very fatal. The physicians appointed by the Board of Health take charge of patients, and efforts are being made to procure a building for a hospital.... A company has been formed to construct a railway from Fredericton to the Rivier du Loup. The prospectus published today excites much attention.... The Commercial Bank was entered by burglars and a large amount of money and securities were taken.... The Captain of the bark *Wild Hunter*, 140 days from Liverpool, has been arrested on the charge of disposing of a portion of his cargo at St. Johns, N. F.

**Fishing Law Violations—Trials of Offending Vessels.**

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A Halifax dispatch says that the trials in the case of the fishing schooners *J. H. Nickerson*, *A. H. Wonson*, and *A. J. Franklin* are finished, and that all three will probably be condemned.

**Probable Resignation of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky—The Guthrie Statue.**

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Gov. STEVENSON, it it reported, will resign on Monday, 13th.... The marble statue of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE arrived today from Italy via New-Orleans.

**Reported Serious Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7—1 A. M.—A serious disaster is reported on the Hudson River Railroad. A reporter has been sent to the scene, but no particulars have yet been received.

**Free Sons of Israel—Secession of Ten Philadelphia Lodges—Organization of the "Improved Free Sons of Israel."**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Some members of the influential Order of "Independent Free Sons of Israel" of this city have, for some time, endeavored to improve the principles of the organization by the adoption of an endowment plan for the benefit of the widows of deceased brethren. This has been opposed by the New-York lodges of the Order, and the dispute has culminated in ten lodges of Philadelphia breaking off from the New-York Order and forming a new organization, in which they are joined by lodges in St. Louis and Pittsburg. They style it the "Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel," and number 900 members. The secession was celebrated by a banquet last evening.

### FIRES.

**Burning of a Block in East Saginaw, Mich.—Loss $40,000—A Railroad Station Burned in Galesburg, Ill.—Farm-House Destroyed.**

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—Hovey Block, in East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire, Sunday morning. Total loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000 ....The station buildings of the Michigan Central Railroad at Galesburg were destroyed by fire last night. Loss small.

WISCASSET, Me., Feb. 6.—On Saturday night the farm-house of DAVID BAILEY, Jr., in Wiscasset, was destroyed by fire, with the contents. The property was uninsured.

**Large Fire in Geneva—A Large Flouring-Mill, Elevator and Malt-House, the Canal Collector's Office and Other Buildings Destroyed—Twelve Horses Burned to Death—Loss Over $100.000—Insurance $76,250.**

ROCHESTER, Feb. 6.—The *Democrat* of this morning gives from a correspondent an account of a disastrous fire which occurred in the town of Geneva early on Saturday morning. The fire was first discovered in the hay-loft of a barn near the Canal Collector's office, and there being a heavy north-west wind at the time, it spread with great rapidity, and quickly destroyed this barn and another near it, both on the west bank of the canal, the Canal Collector's office, and the large monster building of Messrs. FIELD & AFFLECK, comprising an extensive steam flour mill, elevator and malt-house, under one roof, were completely enveloped in flames. The office and ice-house of Messrs. CONGER & MCKAY were also destroyed. From thence the fire spread to the lumber and shingle piles of the same firm, and here, by persistent efforts of the firemen, together with the assistance of many citizens, the further progress of the fire was arrested.

The main losers by this fire are Messrs. FIELD & AFFLECK. The building was erected by Hon. P. H. FIELDS, in 1864, the original design being an elevator and malt-house, and it was used for these purposes alone up to within three years past. It was five stories high, a first-class building, covering more than one-fourth acre of ground, and before remodeled cost some $32,000. Between two and three years ago, Mr. AFFLECK, returning from the West, while looking about for a convenient place to establish a steam-mill, was attracted toward this building. Mr. FIELD was easily induced to form a copartnership with Mr. AFFLECK. The result was that about two years ago there was started in this building one of the best equipped, and consequently one of the most effective mills in the State, involving an additional outlay of more than $25,000. At the time of the fire the firm had on hand several thousand bushels of barley, full as much or more corn, 1,000 bushels of wheat, together with a very large quantity of flour and other mill products. Their loss, at the least calculation, will reach the enormous sum of $100,000. Insurance, $62,500.

In the barns of Mr. OSTRANDER, which were comparatively good buildings, and of considerable extent, were confined thirteen horses, twelve of which perished in the flames. One which was rescued, was the poorest of the lot. Mr. OSTRANDER estimates his loss on the three buildings and contents at full $10,000; insurance, $7,500. WM. BAKER, in moving his stock of groceries from the basement of the Collector's office probably sustained a loss of $500; insurance, $1,000. Messrs. CONGER & MCKAY's loss in office and ice-house was about $1,400, on which they had but $400 insurance. Their loss on lumber, sheds and shingles will be equaled or exceeded by their insurance, which is $3,300.

We append a list of the insurance companies who suffer loss. Those marked with a star indicate the full amount of insurance, and which are but partial losses. The rest of the companies lose the full amounts of their liabilities: Putnam, Hartford, $2,500; Security, New-York, $6,900*, loss, $5,900; Phenix, Hartford, $5,000; Springfield, Springfield, $4,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $2,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; North British, $7,500; Commonwealth, New-York, $1,500; Norwich, of Norwich, $2,500; North American, Philadelphia, $3,500; Astor, of New-York, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, $6,050; Farmers', of Pennsylvania, $2,450; International, $3,000; Franklin, Pennsylvania, $2,500; Westchester, New-York, $1,500; People's, $1,200; First National, $1,250; Royal, $2,500; Western, $2,500; Albany City, $1,500; North America, Hartford, $1,000; Metropolitan, New-York, $1,000; Republic, $2,000; Home, New-York, $400; Germania, New-York, $1,000*; Yonkers, New-York, $1,000*. Total insurance, $76,250.

**The Partial Burning of the Cadet Barracks at West Point.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6.—One of the sentinels at West Point discovered smoke issuing from an upper story in the angle building of the cadet barracks, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The alarm was at once sounded, and the whole garrison turned out. The intense cold had frozen up the fire-engine, and no succor was looked for in that quarter. A line was formed, and vast quantities of snow were thrown upon the flames, but even that did not stop their progress. They raged with great fury, consuming everything within their reach, till finally the fire-engine was thawed out, and then it did good execution, but not before great damage had ensued, the whole upper stories of the barracks being destroyed. Loss $50,000.

### MARKET ACCOMMODATIONS.

**An Immense Meeting of Long Island Farmers at Newtown, L. I.—The Demand for a New Market in New-York City—An Important Movement Fairly Started.**

The subject of bringing the producer and consumer of market produce into closer relationship bids fair to be now agitated in a manner that cannot but prove advantageous to both. A number of meetings have been held lately by the Long Island farmers, with a view to decisive action in that direction.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOHN O'DONNELL, a local editor of some importance, called the large number of farmers who had congregated in the large room of the Newtown, L. I., Hall, to order, and ROBERT WILLETS, Esq., was called to the chair. WICKOFF, of Kings, and SAMUEL E. HANDERVERE were chosen Vice-Presidents, and A. H. SMITH, of Flushing, and J. B. COOPER, of Hempstead, were elected as Secretaries. The meeting was an adjourned one. The objects were stated by the Chair. The Committee on Resolutions, which had been appointed at the last meeting, and consisted of John O'Donnell, J. H. Lott, Fred. Reno, Robert Willets, J. C. Hendrickson, Robert Pearsall, Jacob Remsen, H. L. Wyckoff and H. Van Brunt, reported a preamble and resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis: They recited the great difficulties and grievances to which the farmers and market-gardeners are subjected by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. They ask that these cities be requested to provide ample market grounds for the sole use of the farmers of Long Island, to be called "The Farmers' Market-square." A large number of speakers, most of them practical farmers, addressed the meeting, the farmers as a general thing being in favor of some plan by which their produce could be sold by themselves from their wagons.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, of the Fifteenth Ward Market Association, advocated the selection of that market by the Long Island farmers. He said that the market was to be 200 by 1,200 feet, and that one-half of it would be set apart for farmers' wagons, from which produce could be sold by the farmers.

P. J. AMAUR, who represented the Manhattan Island Association, stated that it was incorporated with a capital of $250,000—$100,000 of which has been subscribed. Their market will be situated between Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and will be the finest market building in the world. They have contracted for its construction; it will be 200 by 2,800 feet in size. He said that $200,000 of the capital had been received for the Long Island farmers, by which means they could own their stalls. The Association was prepared to give them what they wanted. He asked for a committee to meet them. JOHN H. SHELLER, in behalf of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, offered street accommodations for the farmers' wagons.

ORANGE JUDD thought the practical solution of the question would be for farmers to build their own market, and as an earnest he would subscribe $5,000 toward the capital necessary. He thought if a subscription was started, from $150,000 to $200,000 could be raised at that meeting.

The large hall was nearly filled, a large part of the audience standing. It is thought that 1,000 farmers were present from nearly every township on the island.

## FREEZING WEATHER.

### The Extreme Cold of the Past Two Days.

### RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.

### Pleasures and Pains of the Period—Splendid Skating—Suffering and Death—Reports from All Parts of the Country.

The cold snap of this wintry period has had free course since Saturday. Between midnight on Sunday and yesterday's dawn, the thermometer made its lowest descent, it is to be hoped, for the season. The mercury seemed to drop, almost, instead of gliding down. Every fresh breeze from the north seemed breathed from the gaps of an archipelago of icebergs. The winds swept with almost scorpion stings, eating into the very pores of shivering mortals, and setting their fangs sharply and deeply into the vitals of the very beasts of burden. Sunday was the coldest day in February for ten years past, and the coldest day in any month since 1866. Yesterday morning the thermometer indicated only 5° above, and at noon but 12° above zero. At 2 o'clock P. M. it arose to 25° above; at 6 P. M. it was 23°; at 9 P. M. it was 18°; at midnight it was 15°.

In the suburban districts the temperature was below zero from one to three degrees. Such intense cold is a rarity with us. Occasionally, however, Jack Frost sets his nerves until our harbor and rivers are fettered with ice-bands. In the years 1852, 1853, 1856, 1857 and 1867, there were ice-bridges between Brooklyn and New-York. In 1780 loaded teams crossed the ice for a fortnight, at least, between New-York and Staten Island; also, to Jersey City, as also in 1821.

The following table shows the temperature at 7 o'clock A. M., on each 5th of February during the past ten years:

| | Degrees. | | Degrees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 2 | 1866 | 11 |
| 1870 | 26 | 1865 | 32 |
| 1869 | 21 | 1864 | 35 |
| 1868 | 18 | 1863 | 5 |
| 1867 | 35 | 1862 | 24 |

Feb. 8, 1861, it was 2° below zero. The previous cold days this year were Jan. 10, 8° above; Jan. 23, 9°, and Jan. 26, 7°. The most remarkably cold day since 1840 was the 8th of January, 1866, when the mercury ranged as follows: At 7 A. M., 7° below zero; at noon, 5° above; at 3 P. M., 13° above, and at 5 P. M., 10° above. Everything, animate and inanimate, seemed shriveled up during the past forty-eight hours, from the pulverized and frozen mud and snow crystals in the streets, to the poor half-clad human beings and unsheltered houses. There was a great quantity of ice in the rivers and bay. The Astoria Ferry was obliged to suspend their trips. All the other boats were much impeded.

A large field of ice floated down near the Communipaw Ferry last evening, and upon it was noticed what seemed to be a prostrate human form. A boat's crew put out to it and discovered an old coat and hat, which are supposed to have belonged to some of the ill-fated party who were carried away on the ice from Crugers on Saturday.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, JOHN CONNER and two other news-carriers, who supply the North Shore (Staten Island) people with the NEW-YORK TIMES and other papers, while crossing the Kills at Port Richmond, got wedged in the ice with their small boat, and would have all frozen to death if it had not been for Capt. BROWN, of the steamer *Castleton*, who took them in tow and landed them at Port Richmond. They were all well stiffened with the cold.

PATRICK TIERNEY, a vagrant, about forty years old, was found at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, lying in a shed at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, perishing from the effects of the cold. He was at once removed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, but died before assistance could be procured.

It is reported that there are now in Port Jefferson Harbor, ice-bound, 29 schooners, 19 sloops, 2 schooner yachts, 2 sloop yachts and 1 steam yacht.

The skating community intend to make up for the time lost last week through the rainy and foggy weather, by availing themselves of the additional facilities furnished by the severe weather of the past three days. Yesterday, despite the severe weather, the Central and Prospect Park skating ponds were liberally patronized, the sheltered locality of the Prospect Park lakes occasioning a large gathering of skatists, the ice being in a very good condition, though a little crisp and hard. The Rinks were very largely attended, the protection afforded from the keen northerly blasts during severe cold, rendering these localities very desirable resorts for skating purposes. The carnivals in order on the programme of last week are to be features of the present. Yesterday the Subscribers' Carnival took place on the Capitoline Lake, and the occasion led to a very large gathering of ladies in the warm reception-rooms of the Capitoline Buildings. At the Brooklyn Rink, too, there was a goodly attendance in the afternoon. Today the juveniles are to have a gala time at the Brooklyn Rink, on the occasion of the grand juvenile fantastique, or boys' and girls' carnival on ice. The matinée at this rink on Saturday was attended by 1,370 people, and another is to be given on next Saturday.

Last night there was a gay and festive time at Brady's Rink, the attraction being a trial of skill in fancy skating between Messrs. ENGLEE and FISHER. The cold weather has enabled the rink proprietors to lay up a store of thick, clear ice, likely to carry them through to the Spring month. The patrons of the Empire Rink will regret to learn that in consequence of a dangerous accumulation of snow on the roof of the building, the proprietors have been obliged to clear the rink until the next thaw enables them to repair damages. In the meantime the ice will be allowed to gather in thickness preparatory for use later in the month. The Empire City Club members have, in consequence, transferred themselves to the Central Park Pond. The Fifth-avenue Pond has been largely patronized of late, and now that there is no rink up town, that popular locality will be crowded.

The skating event of the season will be the assembling of the Congress on Thursday next at the Hoffman House. When the meeting adjourns the delegates will visit the Brooklyn Rink, by invitation of President NORRIS, and quite a gala time is to be had. They will also visit the several skating ponds and the Jersey City Rink, besides being the recipients of attentions at the hands of the New-York and other local skating clubs.

**Low Temperature Prevailing Generally—Killing Weather on Mount Washington—A Gale that Banishes Sleep.**

WISCASSET, Me., Feb. 6.—The mercury indicated 6° below zero at 9 o'clock Saturday night, and 10° below Sunday morning. A violent north-west wind prevailed during both days. There has been no mail communication westward since Friday. The Kennebec River is frozen over at Bath, and the ferry-boats cannot run.

CONCORD, Feb. 6.—The thermometer in this city yesterday morning indicated 16° below zero. Plymouth reports 17° below at 8 A. M.; Lancaster at 7½ A. M. 24° below; Northumberland, same hour, 19° below; Littleton, 17° below. The frequent gusts of high north-west wind make the low temperature the severest ever known here.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The thermometer sank to 8° below zero here last night at midnight.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Cold weather prevails here. A slight fall of snow last night followed by sleet.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—7 P. M.—Barometer, 22.74; change, minus 53; thermometer, 5°; change, minus 9°; relative humidity, 75; wind west south-west; velocity, 58 miles per hour. Last night we had one of those gales that keeps us wide awake when it might be more agreeable to sleep. It was quite cool this morning, minus 20°, wind blowing eight miles per hour. There were clouds on the mountain all day.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—7 P. M.—Barometer, 22.58; change, minus 25; thermometer, minus 40°; change, minus 45°; relative humidity, 8; wind north-west; velocity, 72 miles an hour. Has been intensely cold today. The wind was blowing severely in such an atmosphere it would not take many minutes for a person to be numbered among the things that were. The clouds have been very light all day, and now the moon can be dimly seen.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 6.—The weather took a coolish turn on Saturday. Saturday evening the mercury fell to 11° below zero—and the night, the north wind blowing, was one of the severest of the season. Yesterday morning at sunrise the mercury stood at 17° below zero, and hardly rose above zero during the day, standing at 50° below at 10 o'clock last evening.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 6.—The thermometer stood two degrees above zero this morning. Today was the coldest day of the season.

**Case of Freezing in Onondaga Valley—Ears, Hands and Legs Badly Frozen.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Yesterday was the coldest day of the season. JOHN WHITE, of Onondaga Valley, was found about 6 o'clock in the morning, lying out doors, near the tavern at the Valley, his hands and feet and ears badly frozen, and one side of his face frozen somewhat. He was at once taken to his residence, and such remedies applied as were thought best on the moment; though they did not prove to be quite the right ones to bring out the frost for best results; and it is thought quite likely the unfortunate man may lose both his hands and ears, and likely one or both of his legs.

**Later from Mount Washington—Fifty-nine Degrees Below Zero on Sunday Morning With a One Hundred Mile Gale.**

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.55, being a change of 8 plus 24; thermometer, 11°; relative humidity, 53; wind, west, north-west; velocity of wind, thirty-five miles per hour. When on Saturday the thermometer fell to 40° below zero, we thought it had reached its lowest point, but it continued to fall until, at 3 A. M. on Sunday, it was 59° below zero. During the night the gusts of wind must have been more than 100 miles per hour. This is probably the severest weather ever experienced, as a temperature of 76° below zero, the lowest record, when it was comparatively calm, would be no comparison to 59° below zero, accompanied by a terrific wind. It is perfectly clear to-night above, and there are but few clouds in the valley.

**Meteorological Record.**

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Feb. 6, at 11:47 o'clock:

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer. | Thermometer, Degrees. | Direction of the Wind. | Force of the Wind. | State of the Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta, Ga. | 30.17 | 39 | N.W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Baltimore | 30.34 | 27 | N. | Very gentle | Clear. |
| Boston, Mass. | 30.23 | 13 | N. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 30.37 | 13 | N. E. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Charleston | 30.18 | 40 | N. E. | Brisk. | Fair. |
| Cheyenne | 29.48 | 22 | W. | Very gentle | Clear. |
| Chicago | 30.25 | 29 | E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Cincinnati, O. | 30.29 | 31 | S. E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 30.32 | 17 | N. E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Corinne | 29.20 | 36 | S. W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | 30.35 | 15 | N. E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Duluth, Minn. | 30.23 | 20 | .... | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| Key West, Fla. | 30.01 | 68 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 29.20 | 41 | N. E. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Lake City, Fla. | 30.06 | 55 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 30.26 | 26 | S. E. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Mobile, Ala. | 30.08 | 59 | N. E. | Very gentle | Cloudy. |
| Nashville | 30.21 | 37 | N. E. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| New-Orleans | 30.02 | 64 | S. E. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| New-York | 30.29 | 15 | N.W. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Omaha | 30.04 | 31 | S. E. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Oswego | 30.41 | 7 | S. E. | Very gentle | Fair. |
| Philadelphia | 30.33 | 18 | N.W. | Very gentle | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 30.39 | 26 | N. E. | Very gentle | Fair. |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 30.49 | 7 | N. | Very gentle | Fair. |
| San Francisco | .... | .... | .... | .... | Rain. |
| Savannah | 30.22 | 47 | N. E. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 30.19 | 29 | E. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| St. Paul | 30.19 | 21 | S. W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Toledo, O | 30.39 | 15 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Washington | 30.29 | 22 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Wilmingt'n.N.C | 30.27 | 30 | N. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| New-London | 30.22 | 15 | N. | .... | Clear. |
| Mt. Washington | 28.93 | 15 | N. | Very brisk. | Clear. |
| Norfolk | 30.29 | 25 | N.W. | Gentle. | Clear. |

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

### HARVESTING THE ICE.

**The Fields of the Hudson—Lively Scenes at Rockland Lake—The Process of Gathering the Material—Machinery and Appliances Used—Quantity in the Storehouses—The Work Nearly Complete—An Unusual Supply Obtained.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

This week we have the full harvest-moon of the ice season. The entire Hudson River crop is so nearly gathered that four days, if good weather continues, will fill every storehouse with a better quality of ice than has been gathered for years past. The Hudson River, and the various lakes, creeks, and ponds adjacent, form the greatest ice-fields on this continent. New-York City cannot be supplied from other sources at reasonable rates. The moderate distance and cheap river transportation renders this region the only available field. The few inland ponds that enter into competition are of inconsiderable proportions and of lesser consequence.

Rockland Lake is one of the oldest and finest ice reservoirs along the river. Its circumference is nearly three miles, and it has an area of 283 acres, in an almost oval shape. It is a vast spring of clear water which overruns through a brooklet that wanders through Rockland County, increasing in size until after crossing the New-Jersey State line, where it is known as the Hackensack River. Level plateaus of meadow land extend on three sides for half a mile back. Around this rises a semi-circular mountain ridge, with an opening eastward to the river, which is a hundred feet below. Over an ascending grade, through a short tunnel, and down the river bank to the wharf, is an endless chain railway, communicating between the barges and the storehouses. On the north-eastern shore are two great storehouses, whose total capacity is 76,000 tons. The main features of their construction, as well as the method of harvesting the ice, are similar to the buildings and plan of operations in the ice business along the river and elsewhere. The buildings rest upon a foundation of stone and brick. The superstructure is of common lumber. Everything is above ground. The walls are double, with an intervening space of about two feet, which is filled with a mixture of sawdust and charcoal. A gable shingled roof surmounts the whole. The interior is divided into bins, usually about fifty feet wide—the length varying—containing a certain number of tons each. The blocks of ice are packed solidly together like bricks, the ground being covered with hay or snow. About a foot of space is left between the pile and the walls, for air. Usually the piles reach the level of the eaves, but this season they are higher. Loose hay, three feet in depth, is spread on the top. If it is not kept loosely, but allowed to mat down, there is heat generated, and rapid melting ensues. The loss in this respect is generally inconsiderable. The breakage in transportation is the most serious occasion of loss. Steam elevators, similar to those used in large granaries, but more massive, with strong iron bars and rods that catch the ice-blocks, extend from the water to the various windows. By these the blocks are rapidly lifted to the desired height, swung into the building, and dropped upon the ice-piles. They are then carried to the packers who are making the stacks.

The scene on the lake without is grand and beautiful. This morning the mercury stood at 6° below zero—too cold for the men to work. The rare phenomena of an ice-mist was witnessed, the air just above the surface being filled with particles of frost, floating like vapor, and sparkling in the morning sunshine with great brilliancy. At a later hour the air became milder. Nearly a thousand men, and sixty horses, busily engaged in the various departments of ice-gathering, presented an animated and interesting appearance. The most perfect discipline and system is established. Every man has his alotted work, and particular tools—even the horses know their station, and act methodically. A regiment of military hardly moves with greater precision. A variety of tools are used. These are manufactured at an establishment near by, and sold for use in all parts of the country.

The process of ice harvesting is a most interesting spectacle, and may now be witnessed on a large scale, either at this place or at any of the ice-fields along the Hudson River. The first operation is to clear the surface of snow or poor ice. The thaw and heavy rains of last week made a layer of slush from three to six inches thick. This froze hard. Such ice would not only suffer great loss from melting, but would be unsalable in the market. An "ice-planer" is therefore used. It is drawn by a single horse or two, driven tandem, and formed of heavy planks, shaped like the letter A, across which is a seat for the driver. A transverse steel knife, adjustable at will, and set like a carpenter's plane, shaves off the ice to any desired depth, until the transparent mass is reached. This is followed by a "scraper," similarly shaped and constructed, minus the plane, which effectually clears away the "shavings." Next follows a "marker," which is plow-shaped, with sharp steel teeth, and cuts grooves six inches deep and twenty inches square. An "ice-plow" follows, cutting a furrow to within an inch or two of the lower surface, and dividing the ice cakes into ten by twenty feet in size. A line of men then comes with ice-bars, the points of which they drive into these grooves and pry off the cakes. Other men, with iron-pointed poles, push these cakes along the open water, through canals cut through the ice, to the storehouses. Here men on rafts, using another bar, easily separate the cake into the squares grooved out by the "marker." Then these are pushed up to the elevator, which carries them up into the storehouse. The "planers" scattering little splinters, like bell-metal over a marble floor; the scraper hissing like a high-pressure steam-boiler; the marker grating crisply like a diamond over plate glass; the "click and ding" of ice-bars and picks, the clanging of elevator chains, the roar of the engines, the voices of men, and the tramping of hoofs, ring out upon the air and make a lively din.

The thickness of the ice harvested varies. At Rockland it averages eleven inches. It is now thirteen inches on the lake. Between Hamburg and Albany the average is from nine to fourteen inches.

The storehouses at several places along the Hudson are filled, and nearly all will be closed by Friday. The houses at Coeymans, 30,000 tons; Rogers Island, 35,000 tons; Glasgow, 16,000 tons; (three at Rondout,) 40,000 tons; Coxsackie, 30,000 tons; Eavesport, 18,000 tons; Esopus, 40,000 tons; Hamburg, 5,000 tons; Cattskill Creek, 5,000 tons; Rhinebeck, 16,000 tons, and Athens, 54,000 tons, are filled and closed.

**The Entire Crop to be in by Wednesday—The Best Supply Ever Gathered.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The thermometer is at zero. The Hudson River ice crop will be harvested entirely by Wednesday night. All doubts are now at an end. A larger or a better crop was never cut before. Seven ice-boats reached Newburg today from New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The boating is excellent.

### THE INCOME TAX.

**Letter from Secretary Boutwell—His Reasons for Opposing its Repeal—His Views on the General Subject of the Reduction of Taxation.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary BOUTWELL has addressed a letter to Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated the 3d inst., in reply to his communication inclosing a resolution of the Committee requesting the Secretary's views in writing upon several topics suggested by the proposition to repeal the income tax. He says:

It is impossible to state with precision the cost of collecting the tax, but he is satisfied it will not exceed $500,000, and it seems to him the net result will not be less than $12,000,000 per annum for the two years covered by the existing law. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were made upon the basis of the average prosperity of the laboring and business classes of the country. According to that estimate there will be a surplus of $10,778,680 applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt in addition to payments through the sinking fund. It was also stated that if the appropriation should be reduced below the estimates, the surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt would be increased. If, on the other hand, the appropriations shall exceed the estimates, the surplus will fall below the sum mentioned. Assuming what is probable that the country is to be blessed with good harvests, the Secretary sees no reason to apprehend a check to industry or business, but even with this view of the future it cannot be claimed that the estimated surplus is greater than prudence dictates. In the view taken by him of the question, he cannot shrink from the duty of advising the continuance of the present system of taxation until the meeting of Congress in December next. We are now, he says, hardly better qualified to judge of the effect of the recent changes than we were when those changes were made. The reduction of taxes at the last session of Congress was estimated to be equal to twenty per cent. of the total revenues of the country or more than $80,000,000. Is it wise to make a further reduction until the result of the laws in force is known?

After giving other reasons against the repeal of the income tax the Secretary says:

In one year more the effect of the reductions already made will be fully understood, and legislation can then proceed upon the basis of experience. It is not an unreasonable expectation that Congress will then be able to declare the income tax is no longer needed, and also, simultaneously to make corresponding concessions to other classes of tax-payers. It is my earnest desire that this result may be obtained; but while the future is uncertain, I do not recognize either the justice or the expediency of relieving at once and completely, those who are liable to pay an income tax, and by the same act transferring the chief burden of payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, the pensions, and the current expenses of the Government to the producing, consuming, and business interests of the country. Entertaining the opinion that it is not advisable to reduce taxation at the present time to the extent of $20,000,000, or in any other considerable sum, I am not prepared to answer your further inquiry. It is probable that as early as December next, the condition of the country and of the finance will justify the reduction indicated, and, if so, it will be practicable for the Secretary of the Treasury to make such suggestions as to the modification of the Tariff and Tax laws as, in his opinion, will furnish the greatest relief to industry and business. But the country cannot afford to run any risk in its financial policy. The large revenues of the Government have been the chief means by which the public credit has been improved, and our paper currency appreciated materially in value as compared with coin, the same cause will continue to produce corresponding results. Were our debt small, a deficiency revenue would be unimportant; but with a debit of two thousand millions of dollars it might and probably would produce serious consequences. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the change which has taken place in the financial system of the country during the last ten years renders the preservation of the public credit a duty of the highest importance, inasmuch as every business enterprise and every financial undertaking rests finally upon the public credit.

**Murder Trial at Camden, N. J.—Jacob Hill Placed on Trial for Killing His Wife.**

Yesterday morning JACOB HILL, a hotel proprietor of Camden, was placed upon trial for killing his wife, in October last. Judge WOODHULL presided. The prisoner, a wealthy man, well known in Camden, was the second husband of the lady for whose murder he was now placed upon trial. On the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 24, her son, who had often interfered to save her from his step-father's brutality, came home from church and found her lying dead in her room. The marks of violence that were plainly visible upon her face and neck told the story of the manner in which she met her death, and the young man immediately made complaint and secured HILL's arrest. At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that at this time Mrs. HILL was two or three times thrown down with violence upon the floor. After the conclusion of the Prosecutor's address the examination of witnesses was commenced. The trial will be continued today.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—SAMUEL WHITLOCK, an apple peddler, hung himself today.... H. MARCH, a printer stabbed himself fatally with a bowie-knife last night.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Feb. 6.

### CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, presented the credentials of Hon. George Goldthwaite as a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from March 4, 1871. Read and laid on the table.

### MEMORIALS.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, presented the memorial of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, of the City of New-York, asking that the present laws be so amended that honorably-discharged soldiers who served in the Union armies may, upon their decease, be interred in the National Cemeteries. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fenton also presented a memorial from Robert Squires, Erastus Corning, Jr., Hiram Barney, Lyman Tremain, Geo. W. Riggs, H. Lathrop, Geo. Harrington and W. C. Barney, praying for the passage of the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. They set forth their desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium, and the facts that Belgium has given permission to the citizens of the United States to land a cable on its shores, and to operate in connection with the land telegraph lines of Belgium and Europe under the rules of the Vienna Convention; that a contract for the manufacture of the cable has been made, and the capital subscribed in the United States, and no aid in money, lands, or any exclusive privilege, is asked from the United States.

They expect to send a message of ten words from this country to Europe for $1, the present charge being $15, and also, by their automatic telegraph machine, to transmit over their new line, between Washington and New-York, 500 words per minute.

The bill on the subject having been already reported and placed on the calendar, the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the memorial asking the action of Congress to redress the alleged injustice on the part of the Commissioner of Pensions in dismissing one Dr. Stillman, a homeopathic practitioner, from the position of Examiner. Mr. Edmunds stated that the Committee could not see how Congress could interfere in the matter; they, therefore, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Committee was accordingly discharged.

### BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill relinquishing to the State of Michigan the title to the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation.

Mr. Cole, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Judicial Appropriation bill with amendments.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill to promulgate the Regulations of the Army. Also, adversely upon a number of bills for the donation of condemned cannon in aid of soldiers' monuments.

### COMMERCIAL BILLS PASSED.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Postal Code bill came up as unfinished business, but was passed over, on motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, by yeas 30, nays 20, to proceed with the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, then called up the following bills, which were disposed of as stated:

The House bill for the protection of food-fishes on the coasts of the United States. Passed.

To detach the Port of St. Paul from the Collection District of Minnesota and to annex it to the Collection District of Louisiana. Passed.

Providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by Collectors of Customs and Surveyors acting as Collectors of Customs. Amended to apply only to revenue matters. Passed.

The House joint resolution authorizing American register for the British ship *Robert L. Lane*. Passed.

For the preservation and protection of beacons, beacon piers, light-house piers of protection, buoys, stakes, dolphins and their appurtenances, and other aids to navigation, placed by, or at the expense of the United States, for the security, direction and guidance of vessels in the navigable waters of the United States. The substitute reported by the Committee on Commerce was adopted and the bill passed. It prohibits the mooring of water craft of any description to any buoys, piers, &c., placed by the United States in any of the navigable waters, or to any railing, monument or flag-staff of the United States, placed in or near such waters, under the penalty of $50. All persons injuring or defacing these aids to navigation to be liable to a fine not exceeding $250, and imprisonment not over six months. The owners of all vessels coming in contact with any such pier or buoy to be liable for all damages caused by such vessel, the act to take effect July 1, 1871. The title was amended to read: "A bill for the preservation of beacons, buoys and other aids to navigation."

A joint resolution to amend a joint resolution relating to steam-boats and other vessels owned in loyal States, approved Dec. 23, 1869. The bill extends the present law to cover claims for compensation for vessels belonging to loyal parties in the North, taken by the Government within the dominion of the rebellion after the breaking out of the war. Passed.

The House joint resolution to amend section 22 of the act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes, approved July 18, 1866. It specifies various regulations for foreign and coasting vessels on the northern, north-eastern and north-western frontiers of the United States. Passed.

Ceding to the State of New-York Oyster Island, in the harbor of New-York. Passed.

Appropriating $17,000 to build a light-house at Somers Point in St. Johns River, Florida. Passed.

To exempt certain boats from the payment of Marine Hospital dues, and for other purposes. The bill exempts canal boats, and specifies entrance and clearance fees for vessels on the northern frontier. Passed.

To repeal the act approved March 17, 1800, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia."

To amend an act passed March 2, 1831, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Wheeling, Vicksburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places." The bill is to accommodate shippers at New-Orleans by enabling the master, agent or owner of a vessel importing merchandise and going up the Mississippi River, to file with the Collector a duplicate of the manifest of the cargo within eighteen hours after the departure of the vessel, instead of before the starting of the vessel, as at present: to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise into and across the territory of the United States of America, and for other purposes. The pending amendment was concurred in, and the title of the bill amended to read "To facilitate the transportation of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise across the territory of the United States for exportation to foreign countries."

### STEAM-SHIP LINE TO JAPAN.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, the bill introduced by Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, argued that the creation by Congress, of corporations, independent of State taxation and control, was impolitic, injudicious, and fraught with evil consequences. There was ample power in the States to grant these charters.

Mr. Corbett explained that the Company designed to operate in the waters of Japan, and that a national charter was necessary to give them a standing in the Consular Courts of Japan.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to repeal, alter or amend the charter. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, supposed the object of the corporation in coming to Congress was to escape taxation in California, where much of its property was located. It seemed to him that every Ring in the United States had its representatives here asking a charter of incorporation. The tendency of such legislation was to absorb the powers of the States.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, advocated the measure in the interest of a revival of American commerce. He had never read the bill, knew none of the corporators, and knew nothing of any ring. Every time it was proposed to build an air-line railroad or to authorize a steam-ship company the majesty of State rights was interposed, and he was now for having the question settled as to the power of Congress.

Mr. Yates, of Illinois, claimed that the power to charter commercial corporations was expressly conferred in the authority of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, moved amendments subjecting the Company's property within the limits of a State to State taxation, and making the corporators individually liable, to the amount of the stock, for all the debts of the concern. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis, in answer to Mr. Corbett, the author of the bill, explained that his remark about a ring had no personal application.

Mr. Bayard, commenting upon the growing danger to our institutions from great moneyed corporations, remarked that the voice of no State was so potent today in the Congress of the United States as that of corporations which had been created by the breath of Congress itself. There was one railroad combination in the country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, possessing four hundred millions of capital, and probably this vast aggregation of capital, with its tremendous power of patronage, was directed by the brain of one single man.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Cole, of California, Mr. Bayard said the combination to which he had reference, was that controlled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, though he could mention as another illustration of corporate power, the enormous capital and patronage controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt. He wished his voice could reach the American people, that they might be warned of the dark days in store for them, if something was not done to repress the growing influence of great monopolies.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said there was not one word in the bill about regulating commerce; it simply granted corporate powers to a number of private individuals. It was a species of legislation upon which he regretted to see Congress entering. He would exclude from the halls of Congress everything that came within State jurisdiction. No corporation should be created in which the Government was not directly concerned.

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Hamlin. He was opposed to special legislation for private benefit.

At the suggestion of Mr. Corbett the bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

### THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, then moved to take up the Air-line Railroad bill, reported from the Committee on Commerce at the last session.

Mr. Hamilton, of Florida, said the bill would cause much discussion, and his colleague, (Mr. Vickers,) who was absent today, desired to be heard against the measure.

Mr. Chandler replied the the Senator's colleague did not make a lengthy speech against the bill at the last session. He desired to get a vote, believing both sides of the question had been heard. He did not intend making a speech himself.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, thought that, as the subject had been discussed on three or four different occasions, the Senate ought now to vote once upon it. The Senator (Mr. Vickers) had already occupied nearly one whole day of a session upon it.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, hoped a vote would be taken. An air-line railroad between Washington and New-York was something that ought to be accomplished.

Mr. Sherman further remarked that nearly every amendment of the enemies of the bill in the Senate had prevailed; the only question now was that of Congressional jurisdiction.

Mr. Casserly, of California, while entertaining little sympathy for railroads, believed the important questions involved in the bill worthy of most serious deliberation. He protested against the assumption that the debate had been exhausted, and that Senators had made up their minds on the subject. It was not the right of any Senator to make up his mind in advance of the discussion of such a subject.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, was in favor of an air-line road from Washington to New-York, but thought the interference of Congress for such a purpose involved a dangerous power. When Congress began that business, it would find enough to do without doing anything else. There was some inconvenience now in traveling between the capital and New-York, and he hoped this would be remedied. While appreciating the necessity for such a road, he believed there was great danger to Congress in attempting to charter such a road. He hoped the bill would not pass without consideration.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, remarked that the exercise by the Government of the right of eminent domain, as provided in the bill, would be a violation of all judicial and historical precedents on the subject, and a plain constitutional prohibition.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, hoped the bill would not be permitted to occupy valuable time, to the prejudice of more important legislation. The people would have railroads, and to build them large aggregations of capital were necessary, and it was a lamentable fact that the men who managed this capital and controlled these interests had in some States resorted to corrupt practices to control legislative bodies. He foresaw that a system of special railroad legislation by Congress would throng the Capital with the same class of men, and whether they influenced legislation or not Congress would have the reputation before the country of being controlled and bought up by these railroad managers.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, remarked that the reputation of Congress would depend entirely upon the course it pursued. If Congress manifested a disposition to protect the people, it would not be charged with being run with railroad companies.

Mr. Wilson replied that that was precisely the point he was about stating. That Congress could provide all requisite railroad legislation by well-digested general laws, which would protect the people and hold in check the railroad managers. He did not know that Congress had authority so to legislate, and suggested that the question of jurisdiction be referred for solution to a committee of the Senate, comprising the jurists of the body.

Mr. Chandler finally yielded the floor informally for private bills, a number of which were passed.

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF MINING.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, the Senate took up the bill to define and protect the rights of miners, and encourage the development of mines, which was variously amended at the suggestion of Mr. Casserly, and then passed.

It provides facilities for obtaining patents to mining lands, and the means of simplifying mining litigation, and enables parties locating to take up a certain amount of land on each side their mining claims for timbering, milling, and other purposes.

### PENSION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, a portion of Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of Pension bills.

### ANOTHER MAIL CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

A motion of Mr. Williams, to take up a claim for extra services in carrying mails in Utah and Oregon, involving over $100,000, gave rise to a discussion, in which was urged the necessity for greater vigilance in private legislation, in view of the extent to which the Government had been imposed upon in the Chorpenning claim. The bill was finally taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Post-offices.

The Air-line Railroad bill was then taken up as unfinished business, when, after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### PETITION.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, presented a petition of dealers and manufacturers in cigars and tobacco, asking for relief from unjust taxation.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Speaker proceeded to the call of States for bills to be referred, when bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts—Providing that the extra ten per cent. on goods imported from the east of the Cape of Good Hope shall not be collected on wool.

By Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island—Joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature for pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Meriden, Conn.

By Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania—Providing that the pay of election officers appointed by United States Judges in cities of 20,000 inhabitants shall be $5 per day for services at the polls.

### AN INTERRUPTION TO KILL TIME.

The opponents of the New-York and Washington Air-line Railroad bill resorted to their obstructive policy of last Monday, in order to consume the morning hour, and so prevent that bill coming up. Therefore Mr. Holman, of Indiana, objected to the second reading of Mr. O'Neill's bill, which brought up the question, "Shall the bill be read a second time?" on which Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays.

After the vote was taken Mr. Brooks, of New-York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read the second time, and on that called for the yeas and nays.

By this means the morning hour was consumed, but the call of States for bills was continued.

### MORE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Johnson, of California—To repeal all laws imposing a duty on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. Booker, of Virginia—To facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan.

By Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina—For the erection of a first-class light-house on the North Carolina coast.

By Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio—To provide for the expenses of District Judges.

By Mr. Beck, of Kentucky—Authorizing the purchase and registration of foreign-built iron ships of not less than 1,500 tons burden, for twelve months, by citizens of the United States, instead of taxing the people to subsidize lines of steamers.

By Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania—To incorporate the Freedmen's Homestead Company.

By Mr. Ticknor, of Indiana—For an Indian reservation in Indiana.

By Mr. Coburn, of Indiana—To encourage immigration to the United States, to regulate the carriage of European immigrant passengers in steam-ships and other vessels, and for their protection before, upon, and after arriving in the ports of the United States.

Also, to amend the act of the 12th of July, 1870, for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates.

Also, to construct an addition to the United States Court-house and Post-office, at Indianopolis, Ind.

Also, restoring the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics.

By Mr. Wells, of Missouri—To amend the Internal Revenue law in reference to special taxes as to State or county agricultural and other fairs.

By Mr. Beaman, of Michigan—On a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature in favor of granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the War of 1812.

By Mr. Strickland, of Michigan—Making grants of land for railroad purposes in Michigan, and for canal purposes in Utah.

By Mr. Clark, of Texas—In relation to the zona libre, and the protection of American commerce on the Mexican border.

By Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa—To extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounty.

By Mr. Sargent, of California—To define and protect the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of mines.

By Mr. Smith, of Oregon—In regard to Indian reservations in Oregon.

By Mr. Spink, of Dakota—To provide for a temporary Government for the Territory of Chippewa. Also, various resolutions of the Dakota Legislature, asking appropriations for internal improvements.

### TREATMENT OF COLORED CADETS.

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent cadets at West Point from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of their color, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin—I object. That nigger has already made fuss enough.

Mr. Porter moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, suggested the reference of the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs without ordering an investigation.

Mr. Porter insisted on his motion.

The rules were not suspended, there being but twenty-four votes in the affirmative.

### USE OF THE MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. Sargent, of California, offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the Governor of California had, since the 4th of July, 1868, asked for military aid for the purpose of keeping the peace at elections in that State, and calling for the correspondence.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, desired the resolution to apply also to New-York.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, desired it to apply to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sargent declined to allow the amendments to be offered, but was willing to vote for them as independent propositions.

The resolution was adopted.

### SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill, opening the Court of Claims to the citizens of all the Southern States for claims for Quarter-masters' stores, &c.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, remarked that that would be opening the door to millions of Chorpenning claims.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, stated that the Committee on Claims had agreed to report a measure on Monday next which would be satisfactory to the Representatives from the South.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 73, nays 128.

### AID FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill authorizing the President to station a vessel of war at the Port of New-York to receive and transport supplies to be contributed for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany, was taken from the Speaker's table and amended on his (Banks') motion by requiring another vessel to be stationed for a like purpose at Boston, and on motion, of Mr. Randall another at Philadelphia.

The bill as thus amended was passed.

### CLAIMS OF COLLECTORS FOR MONEY STOLEN.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to allow to John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin H. Webster, moneys stolen from them as Collectors of Customs at Baltimore. Passed.

### ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic and the Military Academy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and Committees of Conference asked.

### PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, in the absence of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, moved that the Senate bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad be taken from the Committee on Public Lands to which it had been referred, and that it be restored to its place on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, objected, and inquired whether the object of the motion was not to put the bill in a condition more favorable to its passage than it was now in?

Mr. Logan said that the object was not to put it in a favorable or unfavorable position, but to place it in the same position as other bills of like character. He moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Welker, of Ohio—This is the third time that this question has been before the House.

Mr. Logan—If the gentleman means to insinuate that there is anything improper in it—

Mr. Welker—Not at all.

Mr. Logan—The Pacific Railroad Committee has never made a motion on the subject until today.

Mr. Welker—I concede that, but this is the third time it has been before the House on motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Logan—I do not care if it were the hundreth time. The argument which some gentlemen make against bills, by saying that they have been before the House a dozen times, is the argument which a schoolboy might make that he was whipped before for the same offense. It is not the argument of a statesman or debater. If the bill has merits it is entitled to be discussed. If it has not, it should be put down on account of its demerits.

Mr. Welker—It was sent to the Committee on Public Lands because it had no merits.

Mr. Logan—That is not the case.

Mr. Welker—Some of us who voted to refer it thought so.

Mr. Logan—The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. He is very often in that position.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana—This bill was referred on my own motion at the last session to the Committee on Public Lands—a Committee having concurrent jurisdiction with the Pacific Railroad Committee on the subject-matter of the bill. To vote now to restore it to the Speaker's table is to vote to give it an advantage and pre-eminence over fifty other bills which it is impossible to reach at the present session.

Mr. Logan—I am very sorry that the gentleman has made that remark, because it is not a fact. Did not the gentlemen from Indiana himself move to restore the bill to the Speaker's table?

Mr. Julian—I did, under positive instructions of the Committee on Public Lands, and the House refused to grant that motion.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 125, nays 77. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Armstrong, Atwood, Axtell, Ayer, Banks, Barnum, Barry, Beaman, Benjamin, Bennett, Bethune, Biggs, Bird, Blair, Booker, Bowen, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buck, Buckley, Buffinton, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Calkin, Cessna, Churchill, Clark of Kansas, Cleveland, Cobb of North Carolina, Conger, Connor, Cowles, Dawes, Dixon of North Carolina, Dixon of Rhode Island, Donley, Dox, Duke, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Gibson, Gilfillan, Griswold, Hale, Hamill, Hays, Heflin, Hoar, Hoge, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jones of North Carolina, Kellogg of Connecticut, Ketcham, Lash, Logan, Long, Lynch, Manning, Mayham, Mayard, McCarthy, McKee, McKenzie, Milnes, Morey, Morphis, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Paine of Wisconsin, Paine of Georgia, Palmer, Peck, Perce, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Poland, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Price, Prosser, Rainey, Rogers, Roots, Sanford, Sawyer, Schoomaker, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Sherrod, Shober, Slocum, Smith of Oregon, Starkweather, Stokes, Stone, Strader, Strickland, Swann, Tillman, Townsend, Trumble, Twitchell, Van Auken, Van Horn, Wallace, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minnesota, Winans, Wood, Woodward, Young—125.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Arnell, Asper, Beatty, Bingham, Burchard, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cox, Crebs, Darrall, Dickinson, Dockery, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Getz, Haight, Haldeman, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Holman, Holmes, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kelsey of New-York, Kerr, Knapp, Lawrence, Lewis, Loughridge, Marshall, McCormick, McCrery, McGrew, McNealy, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New-Jersey, Morgan, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Packer of Pennsylvania, Randall, Rice, Sargent, Scofield, Shanks, Smith of Ohio, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stoughton, Strong, Sweeney, Sypher, Tynor, Upson, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Ward, Welker, Wells, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Witcher, Wolf—77.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules so as to take the Southern Pacific Railroad bill from the Speaker's table and refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with leave to report at any time after the 15th of February.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 61—more than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The following is the vote in detail:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Atwood, Axtell, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Barry, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Bennett, Bethune, Briggs, Bird, Blair, Booker, Bowen, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buck, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Calken, Cessna, Churchill, Clark of Texas, Cleveland, Coff of North Carolina, Conger, Connor, Cowles, Darrall, Degener, Dixon of North Carolina, Dixon of Rhode Island, Dockery, Donley, Duke, Duval, Dyer, Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Gibson, Hamill, Hawkins, Hays, Heflin, Hoar, Hoge, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Kecham, Knapp, Lash, Long, Lynch, Manning, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McGrew, McKee, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Mosey, Morphis, Morrill of Pennsylvania, Morrell of Maine, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Payne of Wisconsin, Paine of Georgia, Palmer, Perce, Peters, Platt, Poland, Price, Prosser, Rainey, Rice, Rogers, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Sherrod, Shaber, Smith of Oregon, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Stroder, Strickland, Swann, Sweeney, Sypher, Taffe, Tillman, Townsend, Trimble, Twitchell, Van Horn, Wallace, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wells, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minnesota, Witcher, Young—129.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Asper, Barnum, Beatty, Bingham, Buffinton, Burchard, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Cox, Crebs, Dickinson, Ela, Eldridge, Finkelnburg, Fox, Getz, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hawley, Hay, Holman, Holmes, Judd, Kellogg of Connecticut, Kerr, Lawrence, Lewis, Marshall, McNeely, Mercur, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrissey, Niblack, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Packer of Pennsylvania, Porter, Randall, Scofield, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Strong, Tanner, Tyner, Upson, Voorhees, Ward, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Wolf, Woodward—62.

### THE LADIES GENTLY SNUBBED.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House, next Wednesday evening, to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, to deliver addresses on the subject of the enfranchisement of women, and providing that the House would participate in the proceedings.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. Julian moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, called attention to a rule of the House forbidding the use of the Hall for any but legislative business, and proceeded to say: "It is well known that I am in favor of woman suffrage, [an outburst of laughter] but I do not desire this unusual course to be taken."

Mr. Stiles, interrupting—"That is enough; I object to debate."

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 42, nays 149.

The following members voted yea:

Messrs. Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Banks, Barry, Benjamin, Buffinton, Burdett, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cobb of North Carolina, Darrall, Dickinson, Donley, Ela, Fisher, Hoar, Hoge, Julian, Lawrence, Long, McCarthy, Mercur, Milnes, Morrell of Pennsylvania, O'Neill, Paine of Wisconsin, Platt, Porter, Prosser, Rainey, Roots, Sargent, Starkweather, Stone, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Twichell, Wilkinson—42.

### BUSINESS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, gave notice that he would next Monday report from the Judiciary Committee, and ask the House to pass the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment.

He also moved to suspend the rules so as to set apart the evening session of Wednesday, Feb. 15, for other business of the judiciary. Agreed to—115 to 46.

### SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachuetts, moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Select Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States.

On the vote the yeas were 109 to nays 5; less than a quorum voting.

The Democrats generally declined voting, so as to defeat the motion.

Mr. Dawes moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

There was then a call of the House, attended by the usual funny scenes and explanations. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for the absentees, and while waiting for their coming, members relaxed their usual observance of parliamentary rules. Some lighted and smoked their cigars, some sent to the restaurant for refreshments, which they disposed of at their desks, and many formed into groups discussing conditions by which the difficulty might be got over.

Finally all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the vote was again taken on Mr. Dawes' motion to suspend the rules and bring the bill before the House. Agreed to—122 to 1.

Mr. Dawes then moved to amend the bill by increasing the amount from $10,000 to $20,000, and he moved to suspend the rules to adopt the amendment and pass the bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 43—so the bill, as amended, was passed, and the House, at 8:50 o'clock, adjourned.

## ANOTHER TAMMANY DODGE.

### The Police Compelled to Raise a Subscription for Sheriff Brennan—What the Men Think of the Scheme.

Matthew T. Brennan, who has held public office in this City for many years, resigned his position as Police Commissioner in the month of October last, in order that he might accept the nomination as a candidate for the Shrievalty of the County, which nomination he had secured after a desperate and somewhat bitter struggle with Police Justice Shandley, who had been promised the position by Boss Tweed. The defiant tactics of the Young Democracy necessitated a change of base, and Mr. Brennan was made the candidate for Sheriff. So persistent is Judge Brennan in his efforts to retain office that he so arranged matters that no notice was officially taken of his resignation, in order that he might slip back to the Board of Police in case of a defeat in the election. He thus entered on the race with a "sure thing," and won the prize. As soon as an ancillary candidate for Police Commissioner could be fixed upon by Mayor Hall the resignation of Commissioner Brennan was accepted and the vacancy filled. Mr. Brennan finally retired from the Board, and the members of the Department supposed they had heard the last of him in that connection.

The extraordinary series of testimonials that ushered the new year into the Democratic world, filled Brennan's friends with envy. Passing contemptuously by the elaborately-engrossed resolutions voted and subscribed for by the Police Captains and Sergeants, the new Sheriff's adherents determined to get up a testimonial that would make a stir, and render that gentleman quite happy. As in all such affairs, the promoters of the scheme carefully avoided giving money from their own pockets, and knowing that the Police Department is, in reality, a political machine, determined to work that mine before any one else could touch it.

Friday last was pay-day, and all the policemen who are on detailed duty called at the Inspector's office, at head-quarters, for their month's salary. As each member retired with his $150 in hand he was called to the desk of the Inspector's clerk in the ante-room and handed a subscription paper, the heading of which set forth that the object was to present a fitting testimonial to Sheriff Brennan, in remembrance of his connection with the Board of Police. No specifications were made, the word testimonial being evidently deemed sufficient to serve the purpose.

Of course no apparent compulsion was exercised, though those who first declined to add their names to the list, were in nearly every instance induced to change their minds by a glimpse of the clerk's face, as he found them obstinate. The consequence was that scarcely a man who received his pay in the Central Office failed to subscribe either $5 or $10 to the proposed fund. The men being on detailed duty evidently feared that they would lose their positions did they omit to join in the proposed movement. As there are over 200 of these men, the total amount subscribed rose to nearly $2,000, especially as the clerks and other attachés in the building were also visited, and bled in like manner.

Whether the movement will eventually extend to the entire Department is, at present, unknown, though there are decided indications of an attempt on the part of certain ambitious officers to start subscription papers in every station-house, which, if carried out, will result in the accumulation of from $10,000 to $15,000. The men are naturally annoyed at this shameless extortion, and though they do not dare to express their sentiments in public, for fear of dismissal by the Tammany magnates, feel that they are being fleeced in order that a few favorites may be enabled to toady to the man who placed them in prominent and comfortable places. As an evidence of this fact, we publish the following note from an indignant policeman:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am a poor man, with a family dependent upon me for support. I have been a member of the Police Department since 1860, and having been severely wounded in the riots of 1863, I was placed on detailed duty. Being often ill from the effects of my wounds, I frequently lose two or three days at a time in consequence, and lose half my pay on those days. This is hard enough, though I do not complain, as it is an old rule of the Department to stop "beats" playing sick. But I think a man should be allowed to do what he pleases with the money he does earn, and not have a subscription paper stuck under his nose on pay-day, in such a way that you are afraid to say no. Judge Brennan is to have a testimonial, and I paid $5 today toward it, though I would much rather have bought my wife a new dress with the money. I should think that Mr. Brennan would be satisfied with being Sheriff—they say it is worth $100,000 a year—and not let his friends go round and beg money of policemen. When I was a boy he was a Police Captain, and I guess he wouldn't have liked such games then. Why should I, or any other Police officer, give him a testimonial? That's what I should like to know.

A PATROLMAN.

And we re-echo the query. Why indeed!

## Bellevue Hospital and the Blessings it Confers.

This old and well-known institution is, at the present time, the asylum for about 1,000 males, females, boys and girls, and since it was formed, upward of half a century ago, was never in so flourishing a state as now. The Warden, Mr. T. S. Brennan, is the "right man in the right place," and since his appointment, some four years ago, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has brought it to its present happy position. The matron, too, Mrs. Emma Riddle, upward of twelve years in the Hospital, is a kind, good-feeling woman, and is a great adjunct to the Warden, in seeing that his directions are fully carried out. The victuals for the patients are good and are well served up, being clean and healthy, and the different wards for patients are kept clean and comfortable by the orderlies and nurses of the various wards.

A great thing in connection with Bellevue is the Medical Faculty of the Bellevue Medical College, and we have only to mention the names of such surgeons and physicians as James R. Wood, Lewis A. Sayre, Isaac E. Taylor, Alonzo Clark, Fordyce Barker, Austin Flint, Stephen Smith, Alexander B. Mott, Wm. H. Van Buren, A. S. Gouldy, and others, and allow the public to form their own opinions. These give their services gratuitously on behalf of the institution, and are men of eminence and the highest professional abilities. The surgeons and physicians of the House staff do their duties faithfully, and are gentlemen of ability and humane feeling.

The Commissioners, James Bowen, J. B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, Alex. Frear and Owen W. Brennan, Esqs., are well pleased with Bellevue, which, under Mr. Brennan's surveillance, will bear comparison with any other institution of the kind in the United States, while Mr. George Kellock, the Commissioner of out-door poor, has, for the last thirty years, discharged his duties well. Those who have not visited Bellevue should do so, and see how admirably it works. Mrs. Brennan, the Warden's wife, also teaches a class of helpless boys every evening, and gives her time and trouble in thus preparing them for some future respectable positions to which they may be called or appointed. The Medical Inspector, Dr. George R. Phillips, is a very worthy professional, much esteemed and highly qualified for his important duties.

## Relief for France.

The Executive Committee of the Special Committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to obtain subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in France, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when three out of the fifty subscription books were returned, showing donations to the amount of $10,000. Circulars are to be addressed to the various commercial and trade organizations throughout the country, to the ministers of the several churches, to the Produce, Cotton, Gold and Stock Exchanges in this City, and other organizations, calling attention to the object in view, and soliciting their aid. Donations of money or provisions will be received and promptly acknowledged. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Charles Lanier and Anson Phelps Stokes.

## Rev. Edward P. Hammond, the Revival Preacher, in Newark—An Undignified Quarrel.

Rev. Mr. Hammond, the Revivalist, is holding a series of revival meetings in Newark, having been invited to do so by several of the city clergymen, who open their churches for him. Those who believe in him most fully are Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. Dr. Finley, of the Central Presbyterian. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the South Park Presbyterian, and Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Third Presbyterian, with others, do not admire or believe in Mr. Hammond's mode of accomplishing his work, and neither open their churches to him nor encourage their congregations to attend his meetings.

Mr. Hammond labors mostly for the conversion of children, and in portraying the horrors of the hereafter of such as die unconverted touches the feelings of the little ones very strongly. Some parents and others, who are professed Christians, feel that such a course is not right toward those of such a tender age, and have published cards in the local papers condemning such a course. Others, friends of Mr. Hammond, and believers in his method of impressing Bible truths on the children's minds, have answered the communications, and a very undignified interchange of opinion is the result. Mr. Hammond himself claims that he is being persecuted for righteousness' sake, and refers to those who differ with him as "poor sinners in the devil's trap." After relating a dog story at his Sunday night's meeting, he remarked that he feared there were "some dogs in the devil's trap in Newark." His meetings are generally fully attended.

## ANOTHER DISPUTED WILL.

### The Estate of Eloise I. Noe, Deceased—The Contest Commenced Before Surrogate Hutchings—First Hearing in the Case—The Story of the Will.

Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate, yesterday devoted the day to the first hearing in the matter of the contested will of Eloise Isabella Noe, deceased. The circumstances surrounding this case are both peculiar and interesting, and although the main points were published at the time the will was presented for probate, some three months since, the story will bear reproduction. The estate in contest is supposed to amount to about $100,000. The testatrix, Eloise I. Noe, died in this City Aug. 18, when only twenty-four years of age. She was the second child of Patrick and Ann Carr, who came to this City from Philadelphia many years ago, and by dint of perseverance and strict attention to the grocery business at a store in University-place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, amassed a fortune of upward of $100,000. The daughters, Mary and Eloise, were both accorded finished educations, their accomplishments embracing not only music, but the modern languages, and extending to the classics in the case of the elder sister. Mr. Carr, the father, died June 25, 1860, leaving his property, which consisted of unincumbered real estate in this City and Philadelphia, to his widow and two daughters. The elder sister married a Mr. James McGoldrick some years ago, and two years since she died without issue and intestate, her share of the property thus reverting to her mother and sister Eloise. The mother died Nov. 18, 1869, leaving the entire property to Eloise, who, unknown to her mother, had married in the meantime a young man named Daniel W. Noe. After her marriage the couple lived extravagantly at the St. Cloud and other hotels, and, it is said, her illness was brought on by dissipation (as alleged,) in which she was encouraged, during the last months of her life, by her husband.

The contested will was made a few hours prior to the decease of the testatrix, and bears date Aug. 18, 1870. It is very brief, and under its provisions the husband, Daniel W. Noe, is made sole legatee and executor. The subscribing witnesses to the instrument are Ellis A. Noe and Isaac C. Noe, the attestation clause being signed also by Chas. Mount. An unexecuted codicil is attached to the testament, by which the following bequests are made: Sarah Callohan, $500; Catharine Harvey, $200; "Little Annie Sullivan," $100; The Catholic Orphan Asylum, $200; Theodore C. Noe, $150; and, it is added, "the balance to my husband." The reason assigned for the non-execution of this codicil, is an interruption during the last moments of the deceased caused by the arrival of a priest, who had been sent for to administer the Sacrament.

The will is contested by fifteen surviving relatives of the deceased, on the ground that the testatrix at the time of her death was incapable of devising her property, and that undue influence was used to induce the execution of the paper in dispute. Further allegations are made that the deceased received bodily injuries at the hands of her husband just prior to her death, and that her end was also hastened by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks, allowed and administered by her said husband. The contestants also insist that if the will is admitted to probate, the codicil, although unexecuted, should stand as expressive of the intentions of the testatrix.

The principal witness examined yesterday was Ellis A. Noe, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, who gave a detailed account as to the execution of the testament. The cross-examination was severe and searching. Without concluding his testimony, the case was adjourned until today. Messrs. Coates & Ostrander and E. McCahill, Esq., appear for the contestants, while Hon. James Mathews and John A. Foley have been retained to sustain the will on the part of the propounents.

## Grand Jurors for the Criminal Courts.

The following gentlemen were impaneled as a Grand Jury before Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Charles H. Fellows, foreman; Moses Chamberlain, Edward Colgate, J. C. Dally, Samuel Derrickson, C. L. Goddard, Samuel Hank, Gustave Roenings Berger, Charles Roehler, William K. Mead, Gilbert Oakley, Nathaniel Roe, James M. Raymond, Edward F. Snelling, David L. Suydam, Edmund H. Schermerhorn, Edward L. Trowbridge, David Jewett Whitney and Charles Wood. The body will be charged by Recorder Hackett today.

The February term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning by swearing in the following Grand Jury: James H. Smith, foreman; L. H. Buell, David Douglass, N. Ellis, Jacob Friend, J. B. Fellows, Edward Fanning, Wm. R. Garrison, F. Hendricks, Isaac Hendricks, J. D. Hunter, Francis Hovey, E. Hurry, C. W. Hull, O. H. Ludlum, Henry Leo, John B. Maire, D. B. Northrup, C. K. Randall, J. F. Stone, W. W. Sherman, Albert Stover, G. P. Slade.

Judge Sutherland made no special point in his charge, but confined himself exclusively to calling the attention of the Grand Jury to those statutes which, by their terms, make it necessary that the Judge should invite to them the special attention of the jury. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

## The Irish Exiles—The Politicians Still Pursuing Them.

The Irish exiles were as busy yesterday as they have ever been receiving visitors, who, for the most part, were their private acquaintances. Among those who called was Col. Roberts. He came on the part of Tammany to ask that O'Donovan Rossa, with his comrades, would be present at a meeting to be held at Tammany Hall at noon on Thursday, prior to the starting of the procession. These gentlemen acquiesced.

In the evening, the whole party started from Sweeny's Hotel after dinner, and went to the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, where a grand vocal and elocutionary entertainment was given for the benefit of the Brooklyn Foundling Asylum by the Clinton Literary and Dramatic Society. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa read and recited during the evening to the satisfaction of her countrymen. The exiles occupied two proscenium boxes.

## A Highway Robber Arrested.

James Reilly, a farm laborer, from the interior of Long Island, was assaulted on Friday night last by Edward Maloney, aged seventeen, of No. 3 Washington-street, as they met near the residence of the latter. Maloney succeeded in knocking down his victim, and before Reilly could rise again, robbed him of $29, which he found in the prostrate man's pantaloons pocket. Yesterday Reilly happened to meet Maloney, and caused his arrest, he having made good his escape at the time of the robbery. When arraigned before Justice Hogan, the prisoner was remanded for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

## Theft at Police Head-quarters.

For some time past the large and valuable carpet of the Inspector's office, at Police Head-quarters, has been lying rolled up in the lower hall of the building, as the room to which it belongs has been undergoing repairs. Yesterday morning this carpet was missing, and Inspector Dilks, after investigating the matter, was satisfied that it had been stolen from the building during Sunday. The doormen who were on duty are to be held responsible for it. The affair has created much excitement and chagrin at Police Head-quarters.

## Destructive Fire in East Brooklyn—$20,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, fire broke out in the liquor-store of P. Duggan, No. 139 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and before anything could be done by the firemen, (the hydrants being frozen,) the flames spread to the adjoining buildings, and at one time threatened the safety of the entire block. After much labor the engines got to work and succeeded in throwing such a stream of water that in about three hours the fire was extinguished. The following is a list of the buildings injured:

No. 135 Grand-street, owned and occupied by Mr. Judson, damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $1,000. Insured in Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, for $1,300 and in the Phœnix Insurance Company, of this City, for $1,300.

No. 137 Grand-street, a three-story building, owned and occupied by William Schaefer as a stove and tinware store. Loss $15,000 to $16,000. Insured in various companies, for $11,000. The proprietor could not inform our reporter as to the names of the companies.

No. 139 Grand-street, a three-story frame building, owned by Mr. Devyr, and occupied by William Duggan as a liquor-store. Building damaged about $3,000; insured in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company for $2,000. Duggan's loss is reported to be $5,000; insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for $2,500.

The origin of the fire is yet unknown by the Fire Marshal, who will investigate the matter.

## Sharp Practice of a Swindler—An Innocent Man Arrested.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a gentleman named Arnett Nash was standing in front of the Irving Hotel, when he was accosted by an old man of apparently feeble health, who requested him to go to the Fifth National Bank and cash a check for $1,112 50, which he presented to him. Perceiving that the old man was lame and walked with considerable difficulty, Nash consented, and straightway offered the check to the cashier of the bank for payment. The latter glanced at it and had no reason to doubt its genuineness, but as he felt it he became convinced that a chemical substance had been laid on it, and suspecting deceit, he ordered the arrest of Nash. On examination, it was discovered that the check was altered from $46 50 to $1,112 50, but so skillfully had the alteration been executed that a casual observer would not hesitate to pronounce it good. Nash was arraigned at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, but these facts being stated to the President of the bank, the latter refused to prosecute, and the prisoner was discharged.

## BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

### The Contested Seat for the Twenty-Second Ward Given to Richardson—Annual Report of the Water Board—The Fire Department to be Strengthened.

One of the most important meetings held for many months past by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen took place yesterday afternoon. The Chamber was entirely filled by spectators, and each of the members was in his seat. The subject of special interest was the report of the special Committee appointed four weeks ago to take the evidence in regard to the contested seat for the Twenty-second Ward. Mr. Richardson, Republican, is the occupant, and T. V. Talmage the contestant. The allegation made by the latter was that Mr. Richardson had not resided long enough in the city to enable him to act as an Alderman. The report opened by referring to the allegation named, and proceeded at great length to review and discuss the evidence that had been produced by both parties, and concluded by announcing that in the opinion of the Committee Mr. Talmage had utterly failed to make out his case, and presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the claim of P. V. Talmage to the seat from the Twenty-second Ward in this Board be denied.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Richardson be allowed to hold his seat.

The Mayor sent in the names of the following gentlemen to fill seats that have become vacant in the Board of Education: Jonathan S. Burr in place of J. S. Burr; Thomas Carroll in place of Thomas Carroll; Andrew B. Martin in place of T. W. Field; L. V. D. Hardenburgh in place of L. V. D. Hardenburgh; James Hall in place of James Hall; J. W. Hunter in place of J. W. Hunter; Thomas Kinsella in place of Thomas Kinsella; James Murphy in place of James Murphy; Geo. H. Fisher in place of D. L. Northup; C. H. Schapps in place of C. H. Schapps; E. M. Cullen in place of C. P. Smith; Wm. M. Thomas in place of Wm. M. Thomas; John W. Flaherty in place of D. D. Winant; Dehart Bergen in place of Dehart Bergen; A. W. Shepard in place of J. S. Thorne. They were laid on the table for one week.

The annual report of the Water Board for the past year was presented and ordered on file. By the statement of the Treasurer it appears that the receipts of the Department during the period in question amounted to $642,289 56, while the expenditures footed up something over $500,000, showing a decrease of $25,000 in the expense of the Department. The average daily consumption of water in the City during the year was 18,013,000 gallons. For the construction of sewers and water mains, $1,162,509 99 were expended, and the receipts for that purpose were $1,162,509 34. For repaving streets the expenditures were $1,733,411 61, and the receipts $1,438,411.

Another communication was received from the Water Board asking for $378,260 for the construction of water-mains, &c., during the present year.

The question of increasing the present force of the Fire Department, which was tabled at the last meeting, came up again yesterday afternoon, and, on motion of Alderman Thorn, after much discussion, the following were passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Fire Department be and they are hereby authorized to increase the force of said Department by the addition of one hook and ladder company and three steam fire engine companies, and when the moneys necessary for such increase shall be raised and in the City Treasury, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to purchase such lands, and build such houses as may be necessary, and to purchase the needful horses, hose and fire apparatus, to organize and equip said companies, at an expense not exceeding the sum of $70,000. and that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to insert in the budget for the year 1872, the amount necessary to defray the expense of organizing, equipping, and maintaining said companies.

The Committee appointed to wait upon and invite the Irish exiles to visit the city, reported that they had received a letter from these gentlemen stating that they would be happy to visit Brooklyn at the convenience of the authorities. The matter was referred to the Committee to decide upon a day for the reception and at the same time to take measures to raise funds by public subscription to defray the expenses attached to the demonstration.

The Board then adjourned.

## The Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute—A Noble Charity.

The Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute, organized in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Eighteenth-street, Jan. 21, 1870, is one of the most worthy among the many noble charities of New-York City. The objects of the society as set forth in its constitution, are "to ameliorate the sufferings of invalid women, by furnishing gratuitous treatment and advice to out-door patients," and to provide skillful medical and surgical treatment in a well-appointed hospital, "to invalid women in the middle rank of life, whose incomes are insufficient to warrant the employment of well-skilled physicians and surgeons," and who are too sensitive to seek "advice and treatment at our public dispensaries and hospitals." The benefits of the Society are intended to be rendered "available to those for whom they are designed, regardless of nationality and religion." Another excellent feature of the Society is that of the training and educating of "respectable, intelligent women, theoretically and practically in all that pertains to the duties of a professional nurse." Women who pass the Hospital examination and give satisfactory evidence of the necessary qualifications to perform all the important and responsible duties of a nurse may graduate and receive a diploma duly authenticated by the Medical Faculty and by the Board of Trustees.

But little reference has been made in the Press to this praiseworthy and unostentatious charity since its inception, and the reproduction in the Times of its prominent features will refresh the memory of its readers regarding the benevolent designs of the Society, and the excellent ideas upon which it is founded. Good medical and surgical treatment placed within the reach of poor, though sensitive, women—when it does not come in the form of a public charity—may save many such from the evils of malpractice, and the opportunity afforded by the hospital for the development of trained nurses may, should it be properly encouraged, confer incalculable benefits upon the community at large. The Dispensary Department of the Society is at present located at No. 459 Sixth-avenue, and since it has been opened the applications for beneficiary permits have been very numerous; and from the character of the applicants, says a circular of the Society, convincing proof has been given of the necessity of an organization of this kind. "Ladies by birth, education and association, but of reduced incomes, are known to have endured years of sufferings uncomplainingly, because they could not afford to pay experienced, skillful physicians." The Society has thus far been sustained wholly by the private means of its officers. The Advisory Board of the Society numbers some of the most prominent gentlemen in the country, of all creeds and politics. They are: Gen. U. S. Grant, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Major-Gen. E. A. Burnside, Gen. T. E. Hillhouse, F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College, T. H. Gallaudet, D. D., Wm. H. Bell, Esq., Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., Robert M. Martin, Esq., Hon. R. E. Fenton, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Horace Greeley, Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Capt. J. W. Downing, U. S. N., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Wm. Morris, LL. D., James J. Leahy, Rev. George J. Mingins, James B. Nelson, M. D., John F. French, Esq., P. Gengembre Hubert, Esq., Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

The Trustees are: Mrs. N. F. Mallison, President; Mrs. L. A. Appleton, Vice-President; Miss Leonora Jones, Treasurer and Business Correspondent; Miss Josephine Pollard, Recording Secretary; Anna Densmore, M. D., Physician in Charge; Miss M. C. Hepburn, Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

The physicians and surgeons of the Dispensary in attendance are Anna Densmore, M. D., Sarah A. Coon, M. D., Mary E. Green, M. D., oculist and aurist, O. D. Pomeroy, M. D. Dentists, George S. Allan, D. D. S., J. S. Latimer, D. D. S.

The consulting surgeons are Willard Parker, M. D., M. H. Henry, M. D., Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., S. B. Ward, M. D.; the consulting oculists and aurists, H. D. Noyes, M. D., D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., and the consulting physicians, Fordyce Baker, M. D., William A. Hammond, M. D., T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., Frederick B. Lente, M. D.

## Christian Work in New-York—The City Mission.

The New-York City Mission, just commencing the forty-fifth year of its beneficent operations, sustains forty missionaries, who, in 114,519 visits among the poor and needy, in 2,582 prayer-meetings, 1,129 preaching services, and forty open-air meetings, &c., have made known the good news of salvation to multitudes of men, women and children, not reached by any other agency. The poor, whom we have with us always, and the sick, and aged, and helpless, numbered by thousands, require that this missionary system, which not only holds forth the word of life in public assemblies, but carries aid and comfort to every house, should be liberally maintained.

To carry on the system of operations, as at present arranged, the Mission needs $5,000 per month, or $60,000 per annum, and circulars and subscription books are now being circulated among the friends of the cause, for the raising of this amount. But the exigencies of the season and the increased expenditure require a greatly enlarged subscription list, and it is hoped that citizens will not wait to be called upon, but will send in donations at once, or a card indicating when they will thus be ready to give, to Mr. L. E. Jackson, Assistant Treasurer, No. 30 Bible House.

## NAVAL AFFAIRS.

### Arrival of the Tallapoosa with Men and Stores—The Relief Vessel for France—Marine General Court-Martials—Whereabouts of the European Squadron.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, Lieut. David G. McRitchie, which arrived last Saturday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, brought a draft of 100 sailors for the receiving-ship *Vermont*, destined for the manning of the gun-boat *Shawmut*, which will soon go into commission. The *Tallapoosa* also brought 300 tons of ordnance and ship stores for the Brooklyn Yard. She will proceed to-morrow to Boston carrying a marine guard for the *Ticonderoga*, and supplies for that ship. No orders have yet been received, although they are daily expected, to fit out the frigate *California*, Capt. J. M. B. Clitz, to carry supplies to the sufferers in France. The necessary alterations in the interior arrangements of this ship can be made in a very few days, if orders are given by the Navy Department, as they are likely to be. The *California* can readily carry all the supplies to be furnished by the committees in Boston and New-York, so that it will not be necessary to dispatch the corvette *Ticonderoga* from the former city to Cherbourg or Havre, with stores collected in the New-England States.

A Marine General Court-martial assembled yesterday at the Brooklyn Yard for the trial of an officer and some men on charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. Broome, commanding the marine garrison. The following is the detail for the Court: Col. M. R. Kintzing, President; Capt. James Wiley, Capt. P. R. Fendall, First Lieut. William R. Browne, First Lieut. Robert L. Meade; First Lieut. William B. Remey, Judge Advocate.

The session of the Court is not likely to be very protracted, as there are but few cases to come before it.

A Marine General Court-martial has just closed at Boston, after the trial of First Lieut. Saltmarsch on serious charges. The findings of the Court will be announced from Washington.

Late intelligence from the European Squadron gives an account of the latest disposition of the United States vessels in that part of the globe. The frigate *Franklin*, Commodore C. P. R. Rogers, flag-ship of the squadron, was at Nice, soon to depart for Marseilles; the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, Capt. J. Madison Mullaney, was also at Nice; the frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. Thomas H. Stevens, senior officer on the Portuguese and Spanish Coast, was at Lisbon, where the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. John Guest, was also detained, repairing the carriage of her propeller. She was to go into dry-dock. The corvette *Kenosha*, Commander K. Randolph Breese, was stationed in the English Channel; the corvette *Shenandoah*, Commander Wells, was at Havre, looking out for American interests; and the gun-boat *Saco* was cruising on the Spanish coast. The corvette *Juniata*, Commander Stephen B. Luce, was stationed at Cadiz. The *Guerriere's* station is, for the present, to be from Lisbon to Barcelona. The squadron will rendezvous in Lisbon, if peace is finally declared, early in the Spring.

## Dickinson College Alumni.

The second annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Dickinson College will take place at Delmonico's on the 16th inst. A meeting of the Executive Committee to make the final arrangements will be held at the office of the *Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-street, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Feb. 6.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

*By Judge Woodruff.*

### COLLISION ON THE SOUND—BOTH VESSELS AT FAULT—DECISION OF THE DISTRICT COURT REVERSED.

*William C. Powell et al.* vs. *The Steam-boat City of New-York, her Tackle, &c.*—Woodruff, J.—The proof, I think, fully establishes that the schooner *Mary Mankin* was anchored on the usual anchorage ground for vessels of her class in the Harbor of New-London, in the night of the 3d of May, 1862. That the steam-boat, the *City of NewYork*, was one of a line of steam-boats running betwen New-London and the City of New-York, entering or departing daily from the Harbor of New-London, and her officers must be taken to have known that the place where the *Mary Mankin* lay was customarily used for the anchorage of vessels. The place was on the west side or edge of the channel, and to the eastward thereof, the width of the channel was abundantly sufficient for vessels entering and departing to do so without any inconvenience, and the usual track of steam-boats entering or departing was very considerably to the eastward of the place where the *Mary Mankin* lay, and she had lain anchored at that place since the previous Thursday afternoon. The *City of New-York* had during that time passed her more than once. At about 11½ o'clock in the night of the 3d, the steam-boat ran into the schooner, striking on her starboard side, cutting her down on that side so that she sunk within a very few minutes. These facts raise a presumption of fault in the navigation of the steam-boat, which casts upon her the burthen of excusing herself, and this would require proof either that the schooner was in fault, or that the accident was inevitable.

The steam-boat has, I think, failed to show herself without fault. The night was very foggy; the fog so dense as at times to shut out lights from view—not so dense near the water or for some feet above the water, but so dense a little higher up that a vessel entering the harbor shortly before the collision could not, when passing it, see the light of the light-house a short distance below where the *Mary Mankin* lay, and yet she could see a light on shore and on the schooner, and on another vessel lying near when she came near to them. The steam-boat coming from her wharf did also see lights on shore and on some other vessels which she passed, but she saw no light on the *Mary Mankin*. A vessel was lying a short distance above the *Mary Mankin*, and another a short distance below; the light of the first was seen from the *City of New-York* a few moments, and but a few moments before the collision, and the light of the other was not seen until after the collision. The first fault I impute to the *City of New-York* is that she had no lookout on her bow. She relied solely upon observations made from her pilot-house, and made by her master and pilots, her master declaring that he was himself on lookout, and at the time engaged in nothing else. Without saying that under any possible circumstances the master cannot divest himself of other cares, and assume and discharge the duty of a lookout so as to satisfy the rules of navigation, it is clear that in general one to whom belongs the responsibility of controlling and directing the conduct of all the affairs on board is not a proper lookout. And it is clear that on such a night, especially, the duty could not be performed so as to comply with the rules of prudence or the law without a lookout in his proper place. Indeed, I think that this case well illustrates the importance of a rigid enforcement of the rule that a lookout must be stationed forward, and for two reasons; first, if the fog was of uniform density, a man on the bow could penetrate it further and see an object ahead sooner than one who stood back at the pilot or wheel-house; and second, on such a night as this, when the fog was lighter nearer the water, he could see much further than the master or pilot, whose position was some eighteen or twenty feet above the water. Again, I think the proof quite conclusive that the steam-boat was not, at the time of the collision, in her proper track down the channel. The general declaration of her master and pilots is, I think, overcome by the other testimony to the location of the schooner. And one fact testified to by her own witnesses seems to me to render it certain that she was more to the westward than she should have been, and not only so, she was headed too far to the west. The fact is this, namely, that if she had not collided with the schooner she would have gone between the two vessels, between which the schooner lay. This is testified to by her own pilots. The proof touching the actual location of those vessels suggests that if she had not struck the schooner, and had persisted in her course, she would probably have soon reached the shore. I am not satisfied that the steam-boat was running at a prudent rate of speed. The testimony of her master and pilots, confirming that of other witnesses, shows that she did not, and probably could not, see the lights of the two vessels between which the schooner lay until she was very near to them. In such a fog, with knowledge of the customary anchorage ground for vessels, and especially if she be taken to have known that the schooner was there at anchor, the highest degree of caution was required, either to keep her course well to the eastward, or to proceed so slowly as not to strike with power sufficient to cut a vessel nearly in two; or else if the fog was so dense as not to make these precautions practicable not to attempt to go out. While the master, pilots and engineer describe her movement as slow, and as involving barely the motion of the engine, I think all the proof warrants the conclusion that her speed at the time of the collision was from six to eight miles an hour. True, this was in part due to the current setting out, but the alternative here again receives, if the circumstances of danger called for a more moderate speed, she must observe it, or if the current was such that she could not do so and at the same time keep her under control of her helm, she should not attempt it in so critical a situation. I am, however, not satisfied that the accident is solely due to the fault of the steam-boat. The proof does, indeed, abundantly show that the schooner had a light; and it is also shown, to my entire satisfaction, not only that it was not seen from the steam-boat, but that it was not visible to that or any other vessel coming down the channel. That channel was, according to the claim of the libelants and by the concurring testimony of their witnesses, to the eastward of the place where the schooner lay; indeed, one of their witnesses locates her on the very edge of what he calls the bank. She was headed, as the libelants allege and claim and as their witnesses testify, north, or but little to the west of north, meeting head on the current setting out of the harbor, and presenting her starboard side to the channel and to all vessels passing therein; this would be her natural position, and would be her permanent position, unless wind should arise violent enough to force her around against the current. Instead of having a light at her foremast, so elevated and open to view that it could be seen on either hand and however the wind might change her position, as I think she should have had, and instead of having the light on her starboard side, which might be permissible while she lay headed northerly, as the libelants allege she was, her light was placed in her port rigging. Heading northerly, the more clearly the libelants prove that she was on the westerly edge of the channel, the more conclusively they show that she placed her light where it was least likely to be seen by any to whom it was important to give notice of her presence. Whether persons on shore were so notified or not was of no importance. But to make this error more certainly effectual to prevent vessels in the channel seeing her light, she had her foresail and mainsail set. Even if it were conceded that, under ordinary circumstances, with sails all furled, a light in the port rigging might be sufficient, and might be seen from starboard, she was bound to notice the effect of setting her sails, and if there was adequate reason for setting them, to take care that her light was shifted, or so set that the sails would not hide it. And she was bound also, in reference to this precise point, to notice the direction of the wind and the position of these sails. On this occasion the wind was southerly, blowing a little on her port quarter, and of course those sails, while hanging, would be in a line to receive the wind edgewise, and nearly fore and aft the schooner, a position well adapted to hide the light from view. That if the light continued to burn brightly till the time of the collision, it was so hidden, I think, is fully established. Now, although the steam-boat was at fault, she was entitled to all the chances of avoiding collision which proper light in a proper place would give her. It is strenuously insisted that before the collision the schooner had, by force of the south-westerly wind acting upon her sails, been forced around to the eastward, so that her stern was much further out in the channel than the place where, after the collision, she was found. Their witnesses describe her as lying cross-wise the channel when struck by the steam-boat, and the length of her chain, thirty-five fathoms, is claimed to have been too great, and to have permitted such a result from the action of the wind on her sails. It is quite clear that if this be true, the light was most effectually hidden from view, and that fault becomes more obvious. It is not shown, however, by express testimony, that the length of chain was unusual or greater than prudence required, though I am myself wholly unable to perceive the propriety of giving a vessel, anchored on one side of the channel, so great a length of chain that if the wind arose sufficiently to swing her outward toward the channel, she would project from 200 to 250 feet from her anchor into that channel. Upon all the proofs I think that this effect had been but partially produced, and that the direction of the blow and the course of the steam-boat indicate that while this fact may have contributed to the result, this is not sufficient to exonerate the steam-boat from responsibility. Decree for contribution of each vessel to the loss should be entered, each party bearing their own costs.

John C. Scudder & Townsend Carter for the libelants and respondents; John W. C. Leveridge, Ed. H. Owen & Charles Donohue for the claimants and appellants.

### COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS—THE DECISION OF THE LOWER COURT REVERSED.

*Charles C. Leary* vs. *The Steam-ship Albemarle, her Tackle, &c.*—WOODRUFF, C. J.—At about 9½ o'clock on the night of the 20th of August, 1867, off the coast of New-Jersey, a few miles below Barnegat Light, the steam-ship *James T. Brady* (belonging to the libelant) and the steam-ship *Albemarle* came into collision. The latter was bound from New-York to Norfolk, and the former from Delaware Bay to New-York. The libelant's witnesses describe the *Albemarle* as approaching in a course bearing almost directly toward the *Brady*, but being when sighted slightly off the port bow. Those on the *Albemarle* describe the *Brady* as seen off the starboard bow, and testify that she continued to approach, opening more and more on the starboard bow. When about 500 yards apart, their speed being respectively the *Brady* eleven or twelve miles, and the *Albemarle* eight or nine miles, the *Brady* blew one whistle to signify her wish to port her helm and pass to the right. The *Albemarle* responded with one whistle, indicating her assent. On receiving the response, the *Brady* ported and swung toward the east. The *Albemarle*, as her witnesses testify, also ported, but before her course was much changed the two vessels came together. The witnesses from the *Brady* testify that the *Albemarle* did not port, but starboarded, and that she ran into the *Brady* on a starboard wheel. The contradiction between the witnesses for the respective parties is not necessarily so great as a cursory perusal of the testimony would suggest, touching the position and course of the two vessels, and the bearing of each from the other. Thus, the course of the *James T. Brady* was, as her witnesses represent, north-east by north, and she saw the lights of the *Albemarle* when from one and a half to two miles distant, about one point over her port bow, and the bearing continued about the same, or diminishing to half a point, until the *Brady* gave the signal by her one whistle that she proposed to port and pass to the eastward of the *Albemarle*, and that at some moments her white light, and then red and white, and then green and white, and for a time all three lights were visible. The course of the *Albemarle*, as her witnesses testify, was south south-west. She saw the *James T. Brady* at a distance of five miles, seeing first her white light, and then her green light. When first seen, her witnesses state, she bore from two to two and a half points on their starboard bow, and her green light continued in view until she ported in accordance with the signal before mentioned. Now, if the two courses above stated be assumed to be nearly accurate, and the position of the respective vessels when the *Albemarle* sighted the *Brady* was such that the point of intersection of the courses was considerably nearer the *Albemarle* than to the *Brady*, it would follow that the *Albemarle* would see the *Brady* at about one and a half or two points off her starboard bow, and she would, as they approached each other, continue to bear over such starboard bow; while, also, when the *Brady* reached a point distant two miles from the *Albemarle*, the latter would bear about one point off the *Brady's* port bow, and that bearing would continue, or gradually draw in toward the bow until the *Albemarle* reached the point of intersection. The relative speed of the *Brady* being, however, the greatest, they might reach the point of intersection at about the same moment. In such case, if courses and bearings were alone considered, it is obvious that if they were regarded as meeting on opposite courses, nearly end on, so as to involve danger of collision, it would be the duty of each to port and pass to the right of each other. Or, if they were regarded as crossing so as to involve danger of collision, then, as the *Albemarle* had the *Brady* on her starboard, it would be the duty of the *Albemarle* to keep out of the way, and the duty of the *Brady* to keep her course. The testimony of the witnesses on either side, therefore, in respect to the position and course of the vessels and their respective bearings from each other, is in no conflict that is not entirely reconcilable or that would suggest any distrust of either; and in this view the testimony from each corroborates the testimony from the other. It follows, therefore, that the testimony of the witnesses produced from the *James T. Brady* that they, when at about one mile or one mile and a half from the *Albemarle*, had her about one point on their own port bow, and that her bearing on that bow was diminished to about one-half point, is not only not contradicted, but is strengthened by the evidence from the *Albemarle*. And at the same time their testimony that they saw all three of the *Albemarle's* lights, and that there was such variation as to give them at one time a glimpse of the red without the green, and again of the green without the red, is not improbable. The *Albemarle*, in the position she was, would show her red light, and if she first reached the point of intersection she would next show the green; or without this, in even a moderate shifting of the vessel by the waves, the lights might be exhibited to the *Brady* as her witnesses say they saw them. Up to this point, then, the witnesses from the *Brady* not only give a possible but a probable account of the position and manner of approach of the two vessels and of the manner in which the lights of the *Albemarle* were presented to their view, but the witnesses from the other vessel corroborate them. The conclusion from this would be inevitable that the vessels, from the time the *Brady* saw the *Albemarle*, were meeting nearly end on so as to involve risk of collision, in which case it was the duty of both to port without waiting for signals, and the *Albemarle* should have done so. But here the harmony of the testimony stops. The witnesses from the *Albemarle* testify not only that the *Brady's* green light was in view and about two points on her starboard bow, so soon as she came near enough to make colored lights visible, but they further testify that her green light continued to open until it bore about four points on that bow. If the *Albemarle* had passed the intersection of the two courses when this last observation was made, she might have brought the *Brady's* green light four points on her starboard bow. Until she reached that point of intersection the light of the *Brady* would close in upon that bow, and after passing it would open and might open so far as to bear four points off. But this cannot be harmonized with the testimony from the *Brady*; it would bring the *Albemarle* largely off the starboard bow of the *Brady* before she ported. It may be true, but the general conformity of the testimony of all the witnesses in other respects disposes me to think that while the witnesses from the *Albemarle* are correct in saying that they saw the green light of the *Brady* off their own starboard bow, they have over-estimated the time and degree. This critical examination and comparison of courses, distances and bearings, are subject to this obvious remark—that in practice it is not to be expected that witnesses will be able to testify to very close mathematical or geometrical observations, and we must regard general conformity in regard to leading acts as usually convincing. I cannot resist the conclusion that the vessels were so approaching that it was the duty of each to port the helm in due season, and that in this respect both vessels were in fault; the movement should have been earlier made. The prompt and ready response of the *Albemarle* to the whistle of the *Brady* is very important in its influence upon the question whether in truth the *Brady* was four points off the port bow at that time, and so near that her porting brought them almost instantly together. It must and ought to be taken to be incredible that, if such was the then position and course of the vessels, the *Albemarle* would have assented to such a manœuvre. In that situation it was grossly improper, and both proposition and assent indicated gross unskilfulness and ignorance, or gross inattention and negligence. These concurring, would, I think, of themselves alone, make a case for contribution to the loss caused by the concurring fault of both. I have more charitably, I think, regarded the assent of the *Albemarle* as indicating that the *Brady* was not in the relative position stated; but in either view the *Albemarle* would not be without fault. It is doing no injustice to the *Albemarle* to say that the assent of her officers to the signal to port the helm given by the *Brady*, is strong evidence that at the time they did not regard it as an improper movement, and better evidence that the vessels were approaching nearly end on, than testimony of those same officers given on a retrospective view of the occurrence, given under a strong motive to cast all the blame upon the *Brady*. And the alternative again recurs, if the movement was so obviously improper as they now represent, they are concurring actors in the unskilfulness or error which caused the loss. I do not say that the *Albemarle*, by assenting to the signal of the *Brady* to port the helm and go to starboard, is estopped to allege that it was wrong in the *Brady* to do so, or that in a sudden exigency caused by fault of another vessel she is to be held accountable for an erroneous judgment formed on the instant; but here the *Brady* gave the signal and waited a reply; that reply assured her that the approaching vessel concurred with her in her opinion of what was required of both. Then and not until then she ported her helm, and the *Albemarle* did the same, but it was too late to avoid collision. Both being in an open sea, each having the same opportunity to judge what prudence required, I cannot regard the proposition of the *Brady*, even if it was erroneous, as any more culpable than the assent of the *Albemarle*, so that if it was wrong they shared in the mistake. But, in truth, the grand fault of both vessels was that they did not act sooner, instead of waiting until instant collision was impending. The rule of the statute is as imperative as any other, that when approaching, so as to involve risk of collision, each should slacken speed, and, if necessary, stop and reverse. This should not be delayed till efforts to slow, stop and reverse will be useless. That the *Brady* was not free from fault, on still other grounds, is quite clear. She had no proper look-out, or if the man at her bow was competent, then he was not vigilant. He ought to have seen the *Albemarle* as soon, or nearly as soon, as the *Brady* was seen from the *Albemarle*. The look-out did not report the *Albemarle* until within one and a half or two miles distant. True, he says he thinks she was three miles off, but he had only the short experience of three months at sea, and his judgment is contradicted by two experienced pilots on board. He did not report her until she had been seen by the man at the wheel, and the pilot in charge did not discover her until the man at the wheel called his attention to her. This shows great want of vigilance, and although there was then time to make whatever movement the case required, yet, as they were approaching at a combined rate of twenty miles an hour, it left them a very short time in which to note the position, course and lights of the *Albemarle*, and apply the discretion which they were bound to exercise. An alternative view of the duty of the *Albemarle*, founded upon the rule that when ships are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, that which has the other on her starboard must keep out of the way and the other should keep her course, will also make the *Albemarle* a sharer in the fault. If the view presented by the testimony of her witnesses be adopted, and when the signal was given by the *Brady* the latter bore four points off her starboard bow, it was a clear fault in the *Brady* to attempt to cross without first consulting the *Albemarle*. The *Albemarle* had the right to insist that the *Brady* should keep her course. When both agreed that the experiment of crossing should be made, they became concurring parties to the experiment and mutual sharers in the hazard. The criticism that it was a perilous movement of the *Brady*, and that she had no right to put the *Albemarle* in a critical situation and hold her responsible for a hasty judgment, proves too much. For if there was at that moment no peril, there was nothing in the mere proposition which required the officers of the *Albemarle* to act hastily. If the position of the two was such that it was plain that the *Brady* ought not to port, and that the *Albemarle* was safe without any change, then her officers acted in no sudden exigency, for the *Brady* did not change until the assent of the *Albemarle* thereto was given. The criticism therefore involves this, viz.: that an exigency had in fact already arisen, in which and in a consciousness of danger, the *Albemarle* received the signal, and was called on to exercise instant judgment. This is precisely what has been already above stated, and it puts the *Albemarle* in fault in not herself acting sooner, either by slowing or changing her course or by herself signaling the *Brady*. This view of the subject brings me, as every view of the case which I think warranted by a full consideration of the testimony on both sides does, namely, that these two vessels were both in fault, and they should share in the loss which resulted therefrom. A decree must be entered in conformity with that view.

E. H. Owen for the respondent; Chas. Donohue for the appellant.

### APPEAL IN A COLLISION CASE—THE DECREE AFFIRMED.

*Before Judge Woodruff.*

*Oliver C. Wilson et al.* vs. *The Steam-boat Cayuga, Her Tackle, &c.*—WOODRUFF, J.—I think it sufficient to say in this case that the clear preponderance of the evidence is, that in turning West Point the libelants' canal-boat was brought against the rocks at or very near the shore, and that she sunk within a very few minutes. The witnesses who so testify were at the spot, they saw what they testify to, they have no adequate motive to perjure themselves, the minor particulars in their testimony are the probable consequences of just such an accident, and it is difficult, if not impossible, satisfactorily to account for the loss of the boat in any other manner. The testimony of the claimants is largely mere opinion—necessarily so; it is in a degree speculative, and the facts of which they are able to speak with precise certainty are not inconsistent with the libelants' case. The decree must be for the libelants, in accordance with the decree of the District Court.

Scudder L. Carter for the libelants; C. Van Santvoord for the claimants.

## SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

*Before Judge Sutherland.*

### THE HARLEM DEPOT PROPERTY.

*Kip* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—The motion for a stay of proceedings on appeal, reported in the TIMES a few days since, has been decided against the plaintiffs. Judge SUTHERLAND, in rendering his decision, says: While I doubt my power regularly to make the order asked for, yet I would say, that assuming that I had the power, I cannot see how the Kips can possibly be injured by my declining to exercise it. I construe Judge Cardozo's order as staying all proceedings on or under the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners until the determination of any then pending appeal (from his order appointing Commissioners) either in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. There is in the Albany *Law Journal* of July 4, 1870, the head-note of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, from which I infer that Court has recently decided to the effect that in case the General Term should affirm Judge Cardozo's order appointing the Commissioners in this matter, that the Court of Appeals would hear and determine an appeal from the General Term order of affirmative without or irrespective of any appeal from any order or judgment confirming the report of the Commissioners and irrespective of, whether the Commissioners had or had not yet made their report. The motion is therefore denied, but without costs, and of course without prejudice to any future motion to stay the proceedings under, or on, any judgment or order which may be made, confirming the report of the Commissioners, or any ground or grounds, other than that a case was not made or presented for the appointment of the Commissioners under the statute.

### THE BOWNE ESTATE—ADJUSTING THE RECEIVER'S FEES.

*Elizabeth R. Bowne* vs. *John Leveridge et al.*—This was a motion to confirm the report of the referee awarding $5,000 fees to the receiver. This amount was objected to as being exorbitant. Judge SUTHERLAND has now confirmed the report, and in doing so says: Considering the nature, situation and value of the property which passed temporarily under the trust, care, custody and management of the receiver; the amount of the bond given by him for the due execution of his duties as receiver, and the responsibility incurred by him in the execution of such duties; and especially considering that there was and is no exception by any one, or party, to the allowance by the referee of the charge of $3,500, as actually paid by him to his counsel, from which I can only infer that all parties conceded that there were many difficult and extraordinary questions connected with the due execution of the receiver's trust and duties; I cannot say that the amount allowed by the referee for the receiver's services was so unreasonably large as to call upon me to revise or modify the amount so allowed. Report confirmed.

## SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Before Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.*

### IT IS NECESSARY TO ALLEGE OWNERSHIP IN A COMPLAINT TO RECOVER PROPERTY.

*Scofield* vs. *Whitelegge.*—The plaintiff's complaint, which was the usual printed form for the recovery of personal property, was dismissed upon the trial, because no demand or ownership was averred in the complaint. The plaintiff appealed, and contended that the demand was matter of proof on the trial, and that ownership was inferred. Defendant's counsel insisted that where there was no wrongful taking, a demand before suit was necessary, and that the complaint should show the plaintiff's interest in the property. The General Term has now decided that the interest of the plaintiff in the property should be stated in the complaint, and affirmed the judgment with costs.

O. Frisbee for plaintiff: Alexander H. Reavey for defendant.

## SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II. —FEB. 6.

*Before Judge Jones and a Jury.*

### ALLEGED FAILURE OF CONTRACT.

*The Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Detroit* vs. *Charles A. Burr and Charles St. John.*—This is an action to recover against the defendants the sum of $50,000 on a bond given by them for that amount, to secure the faithful performance of a contract made by Messrs. Dickerson and Sickels with plaintiffs to erect, in full and complete order, two engines, known as square engines, together with pumps, boilers, and all other fixtures necessary to put the engines and machinery in full and complete operation. It is claimed now that the work was defective in construction, which involved extra expenditures on the part of the plaintiff to an amount about equal to the amount of the bond. Defendants set up a general denial.

The cause is still on.

For plaintiff, A. R. Lawrence, Alanson G. Nash and Ex-Judge Fullerton; for defendants, E. R. Stoughton and Ex-Judge Fullerton.

## COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 6.

*Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.*

### COMMERCIAL PAPER—FORGED INDORSEMENT.

*James F. White* vs. *Daniel M. Sweeny and Others.*—In the Fall of 1868, two checks were transferred by a third party to the defendants in the ordinary course of business, drawn respectively to the order of plaintiff for $204 11 and $401 60. These checks purported to be indorsed by the plaintiff, were accepted by the defendants as genuine, deposited in the Park Bank, and through it collected from the banks on which they were drawn. Plaintiff now sues the defendants for the amount of the checks, claiming that they converted them to their own use.

Defendants set up that as matter of law they could not have converted the checks, because they were never received from the plaintiff; that they were received in the ordinary course of business, and that defendants are innocent holders; that no demand was made upon them before bringing action, and that if liable to the plaintiff, defendants are still liable to the Park Bank.

The evidence being in, counsel for the defendants stated to the Court that as the question is one purely of law, they would consent that a formal judgment be entered for plaintiff subject to the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Judgment for plaintiff for $697 52.

F. N. Bangs for plaintiff; R. S. Guernsey and P. B. Olney for defendants.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 7: Nos. 83, 83½, 30, 31, 32, 74, 84, 85.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Non-enumerated motions.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Nos.
357—Gottberg vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
141—James vs. Schmidt.
311—Jaeger vs. Kelly.
27—Kaufman vs. Doane.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
2799—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
235—Coulter vs. Board of Education.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
35—Thurman vs. Reed.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land Imp't Co.
269½—The Woodward Pump Mfg. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
1—Brannsdorf vs. Sour.
39—Osgood vs. Nickerson.
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.
51—White vs. Alcott.
57—Emmett vs. Tol., Logansport & B. R. R. Co.
69—Giblett vs. McNair.
73½—Sharpe vs. Cauldwell.
75—Leggett vs. Dunnaway.

*Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
260—Wright vs. Holbrook.
18½—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.
970½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
336—Hassam vs. Filkett.
34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
504½—Ross vs. Arthur.
522½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
178—Brancone vs. Wellington.
180—Cohen vs. The Mayor.
180½—Golden, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
186—Heine vs. Meyer.
188—Strauss vs. Wells.
194—Mixer vs. Talbot.
196—Bennett vs. Auterman.
198½—Winn vs. Hotaling.
200—Brett vs. Stoaffer.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone Cutter Co.
204—Lillia vs. Ward.
206—Despres vs. Kelly.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Thursday.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

Nos.
21—Conover, Jr., vs. McLelland.
44—Hollis vs. Choir.
56—Kroeger vs. Weed.
63—Hanover Nat. Bk. vs. Richard.
74—Strong vs. Myers.
112—In re Jones and others.
117—The People, &c., Kelly vs. Y. M. F. M. United B. Soc'y, &c.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien.
291—Coffey vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
39—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
353—Buckman vs. Mongemoth.
313—Currie vs. Von Schoening.
391—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Kasson.
351—Baetz vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
219—Hyman vs. Johnson.
117—Reaville vs. Jey.
415—Ochs vs. O'Brien.
421—Luqueer vs. Brehn.
329—Disch vs. Kars.
427—Central Nat. Bank vs. Clark.

*Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
350—Norris vs. Koehler.
326—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
614—Nemmons vs. Lagar.
616—Reid vs. Martin.
618—Staples vs. Erben.
620—Schwartz vs. Wolf.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
505—Frazer vs. Peters.
501—Foot vs. Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.
509—Powers vs. Witte.
486—Ripley vs. Hazleton.
528—Fine vs. Manhattan Gas-light Company.
529—Lyons vs. North.
530—Frudinger vs. Kiefer.
532—McCaffie vs. Pearl.
533—Russell vs. Tilton.
533½—Buckhout vs. Brown.
534—O'Donnell vs. O'Brien.
534½—Eckerson vs. Washington.
535—Bruff vs. Redman.
536—Conklin vs. O'Connell.
537—Kay vs. Jewell.

*Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
49—Reimheimer vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
525—Cannon vs. Bliss.
538—Wright vs. Vanness.
539—Roe vs. Ashfield.
540—Atkinson vs. Bryan.
541—White vs. Leamy.
542—McGinn vs. O'Callaghan.
543—Patzer vs. Frank.
544—Filene vs. Harris.
545—Gillies vs. Risley.
546—Frazer vs. Peters.
547—Pierrepont vs. Moses.
551—Andrews vs. Crawford.
552—Devlin vs. Barbier.
553—Allen vs. Mallen.

### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Callendar called at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
4975—Cristaler vs. New.
4880—Paris vs. Cummings.
4904—Briggs vs. Brockway.
4905—Henrich vs. Burgtoof.
5256—Thorp vs. Lowerre.
——Ward vs. Baxter.
4830—Gardner vs. Welsh.
4843—Walker vs. Homans.
4919—Fayette vs. U. S. Iron Works.
4933—Jenkins vs. Shepard.
4934—Ross vs. Donnelly.
4958—Lichtenstadter vs. Engel.
4967—Lang vs. O'Brien.
4968—Cammyer vs. Birdsall.
4970—Smith vs. Rauh.
4971—McGrath vs. Granahan.
4972—Harnett vs. Seaman.
5024—Leslie vs. Davidson.
5566—Williams vs. Fuller.

*Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
4299—Duryea vs. Kalle.
4869—Lewis vs. Bulkley.
4916—Waters vs. Hager.
4921—Lynch vs. Church.
4948—English vs. Cohen.
4979—Judd vs. Beenan.
4716—Derrickson vs. Orvis.
4727—Shiancupp vs. Lax.
4871—Montile vs. Bucking.
4909—Reynolds vs. Beiler.
4732—Hyman vs. Cohen.
4963—Bockhorn vs. Schaefer.
4990—Demarest vs. Aspinwall.
4992—Swindell vs. Woodhall.
4941—McGowan vs. Wick.
4957—Halsey vs. Venezuela Steam Trans. Co.
4974—Sloman vs. Howland.
4983—Smith vs. Smith.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

Nos.
1—The People vs. Mich. Kennedy; rape.
2—The People vs. John Smith; robbery.
3—The People vs. Wm. Starr; perjury.
4—The People vs. Diedrich Klumyer and Joseph Hepler; burglary.
5—The People vs. Sebastian Feix and Hy. Barkey; burglary.
6—The People vs. John Franklin; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Edward B. Day; forgery.
8—The People vs. The Same; embezzlement.
9—The People vs. John Dunn; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John McGuire; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Cale Gunyon; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Richd. Rice; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Henry Pearsall; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. John J. Looney and Eliza Kane; larceny from the person.
15—The People vs. Mich. Fitzgerald; larceny from the person.
16—The People vs. Edward Deary and John J. Casey; larceny from the person.

## DECISIONS.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 6.

*By Judge Freedman.*

ORDERS GRANTED.

Rufus C. Palmer *vs.* Leander Darling; George Hodges *vs.* William Cooper; August Ritter *vs.* Samuel Phillips; Ritter *vs.* Kregler; John Boyd *vs.* Catharine Holden; Rufus C. Palmer *vs.* Leander Darling; Clement P. Rice *vs.* Melville B. Clarke; James O. Morse *vs.* The Hicks Manufacturing Company; Nicholas E. Paine *vs.* Mark M. Pomeroy; Jacob Fisher *vs.* Charles Bandel; Charles Schmidt *vs.* Matilda Schmidt; East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company *vs.* Thos. H. Elmore; Robert M. Wilson *vs.* Mary Ann Leach; Thomas Shiels vs. Philip Golderman; James Ryan *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; Catharine Ryan *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; Susannah Bennett *vs.* Alfred D. Cook; Jacob Harris *vs.* James O'Brien; Matilda Muller *vs.* Adam Muller, motion denied, with leave to renew upon additional papers.

Jacob M. Smith *vs.* Henry Hart; motion for new trial granted, upon payment of all costs accrued since service of answer.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

Dolan Bunell *vs.* George Raphael; motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event of action.

Edward N. Bibley et al. *vs.* Catherine Bayley et al.; report confirmed and order made.

E. R. Bowne *vs.* John Leveridge et al.; report of referee confirmed.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for appointment of commissioners, &c.; motion denied without costs; order to be settled on notice.

Foster, &c., *vs.* Townsend Manufacturing Company; motion granted; order to be settled on motion.

In the matter of the petition of Matthew Kyle; order granted.

Badger, &c., *vs.* F. L. Lee; motion granted.

Home Life Insurance Company *vs.* Empire Fire Extinguishing Company; motion denied, without costs.

Badger, &c., *vs.* Lee; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide event of the action.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$34,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..113¼
6,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..109⅞
50,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.s3.109⅞
80,000 do..........109⅞
35,000 do.........b3.109⅞
5,000 do..........109⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.109⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅝
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 63
16,000 do.......... 63¼
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B.. 94½
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.. 24½
1,000 Mo.6s,H.&St.J.I.. 89⅛
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., April & Oct.... 61
1,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R.&Ft.Smith R. 56
5,000 California 7s.....109¼
1,000 Brookl'n 6s,W.L.. 92½
2,200 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 91⅛
1,000 U. Pac.7s, L.G.B. 69
4,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 86
1,500 Alt. & T.H. Inc. 75
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 86
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92½
10,000 C.,C.&I.Cen.1st. 84
20,000 do.......... 83¾
5,000 C.,C.&I.Cen.2d. 62
1,000 Tol.,Peoria & W. 1st, E. Div...... 83
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 80
50 Metropolitan Bk...121
200 Merchants' Bk....113
10 Ocean Bk......... 87
40 Nassau Bk........108
200 Mechanics' Bk....135
20 Merchants'Ex.Bk.102
400 West. U. Tel....... 45¾
200 do...bet. call. 45¾
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 10
100 Pacific Mail S. Co. 43¾
200 do.......... 43½
200 do...bet. call. 43¾
100 U. S. Express...... 44
100 do.......s30. 43¾
100 do...bet. call. 44
15 Adams Express.... 67½
200 N. Y. Cen. & H.b3. 94
500 do.......... 93⅞
200 do.......b60. 94
100 do.bet. call..s3. 93¾
200 do.........b3. 93⅞
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 89⅛
100 Erie............. 21½
200 Reading........... 98
50 L. S. & Mich. So.. 94
100 do.........b3. 94⅛
800 do.........s3. 93⅞
200 do.......b60. 94
5 Mich. Cen........118¼
100 Union Pacific..... 20⅛
100 do........... 20½
100 do........... 20⅝
100 Chi. & N. W...... 74½
100 New-Jersey Cen...104⅞
200 Chi. & R. I....... 107
200 do...bet. call.106⅞
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53
200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74⅝
500 Tol., Wab. & W.... 52⅛
100 do.........b10. 52⅛
100 do........... 52⅜
100 P.,Ft.W.& C.G.b3. 95
100 Del., Lack & W....104
10 do............104⅛
100 Bost.,Hart.& Erie. 2⅛
300 Ohio & Miss.....b3. 36
25 do........... 36⅛
100 do.bet. call.b3. 36
155 Morris & Essex.... 89
20 do........... 89⅛
60 N. Y. & N. H......143
500 H. & St. Joseph.... 86⅛
200 Col.,C.& I. Cen.... 18¾
100 do........... 18¾
100 Dub. & S. City.... 88⅞
150 C.,C.,C.& I.b.call.c. 82

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U.S. 6s,'81 C...113⅞
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛
1,100 do....small.111¼
10,000 do.........111¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.110⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........c.109⅞
3,500 do..........109⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..b3.111⅜
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅞
20,000 do..........109⅞
80,000 do........b3.109⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.109⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., b60. 63¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 18¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.105⅛
2,000 Vir. St. 6s, old.. 64
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 91⅛
2,000 Union Pac. 1st. 79¾
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't Bds...105
20,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.s60 83¾
20,000 do.......... 83½
5,000 do.......... 83¾
4,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. Div.... 81
16,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 92⅛
100 West. U. Tel....... 45⅞
100 do...bet. call. 45⅛
100 do........... 45¾
800 do........... 45⅞
1100 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call......s3. 93⅞
200 Erie R.......... 21⅛
600 Harlem...........125⅛
20 Reading.......... 98¾
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctf's 88⅞
20,000 do..bet. call. 88⅞
40,000 do........s3. 88⅞
1200 L. Shore & M. So. 93⅞
40 do........... 93⅞
900 do....bet. call. 93¾
1300 do........s3. 93⅞
300 do........b4. 93¾
50 Panama R........ 71
200 Union Pac....... 20⅛
200 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 84
100 Ill. Central.......133⅞
100 C., C. & Indiap. 82
100 N. J. Cen......b.c.104⅜
190 Del. Lack. & W....103⅞
200 Chic. & R. I.......106⅞
200 do...........106⅝
1800 do.........s3.106⅞
1200 do...........106⅞
65 do...bet. call.106⅝
300 do...........106⅞
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53
100 do..........s3. 52⅞
100 do..........s3. 52⅛
400 Tol., Wab. & W.... 52⅛
100 do........... 52⅛
20 Chi. & Alton...... 116⅛
100 do........s60.116⅛
100 do.........b3.117
100 Ohio & Miss..... 35⅛
300 do........s3. 35⅛
50 Mor. & Essex.... 89⅞
300 do........... 89
100 H. & St. Jos...... 86⅞
200 Col., C. & Ind. C... 18⅛
5 do........... 18

MONDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold today show an increased firmness of demand, partly speculative, although the operators for a rise in the Gold Room do not seem to take hold with the confidence which would indicate any very important advance. As the price has gone up from 110⅞ to 112@112⅛ ⅌ cent., it has sensibly influenced the Public Funds and some of the Gold-bearing Railway Bonds, such as Central Pacifics, and also the export demand for Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton, and all these have their influence upon the Foreign Exchanges, to keep them for the present within the point at which it would pay the Bankers to ship American Gold Coin. At the same time it would perhaps, be well, for the Importers who want Gold to pay Customs and to buy Exchange, to keep in view the unsettled political condition abroad, and the large amount of Imports already marketed, and the probable heavy amount soon to be marketed for the Spring trade, in shaping their purchases of Gold. If the policy of the Treasury were different in regard to selling Gold, there would be less cause for concern about the supply on the market to meet the demands referred to, but while the Secretary is in receipt of $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 of Gold per month for Customs, and his sales are only $4,000,000 per month, and with no Gold interest to disburse this side the 1st of May beyond about five millions on the United States 10-40s in March, the temptation to speculators in the Gold Room to advance the price on the positive trade demand is not to be disregarded. It is possible that the Secretary may be induced to increase his sales to meet such an emergency, but he really appears to have so little confidence in his future revenues, whether in Gold or Currency, that his chief concern is to keep his balances of both so very—and as the whole business public believe unnecessarily—strong as to forbid the reasonable expectation of a departure from his extra-cautious and expensive policy.

Money is easy today at 6 ⅌ cent. on call to the Brokers as borrowers on collateral actively dealt in at the Stock Exchange. Other borrowers, upon new Railway and Southern State Bonds, are paying higher rates and a commission to carry this class of security.

The Foreign Exchanges hold firm at 109⅜@109⅞ ⅌ cent. for 60 days London.

The Stock Exchange is firm on the Public Funds, with large purchases of 5-20s of 1867 at 109⅞ ⅌ cent., and a demand for 10-40s at 109⅜ ⅌ cent. In the State Bonds the business was not important. In the Railway Bonds the demand is fair for the Pacifics and for the old Western Mortgages, of which the offerings at the Exchange Board are not large.

In the Railway Stocks there was some disappointment at the somewhat irresolute course of the market, and the result up to 3 o'clock was a comparatively moderate business, and prices were, if anything, weaker than on Saturday, except in such instances as Ohio and Mississippi. The Miscellaneous Shares were weaker on Western Telegraph, and steady on Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night, the market closing dull, but steady:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 6.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111 | 111⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 109⅞ | 109½ |
| American Gold | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109½ | 109½ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 63 | 63⅝ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 93⅞ | 93½ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 89¼ | 88¾ |
| Reading Railroad | 98 | 98⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107⅛ | 106⅝ |
| North-west Common | 74⅞ | 74½ |
| North-west Preferred | 84⅞ | 84½ |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅜ | 43⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 94 | 93½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 35⅞ | 35¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 52⅞ | 52⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 46½ | 45½ |
| Erie | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| St. Joseph Common | 86⅛ | 85⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 20¼ | 20⅛ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $427,308 25 |
| Gold payments | 114,075 50 |
| Gold balance | 62,104,988 56 |
| Currency receipts | 186,894 67 |
| Currency payments | 350,967 64 |
| Currency balance | 9,148,130 81 |
| Customs | 334,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81 | 113⅛ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81 | 113⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 110⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 110⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 109⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '67 | 109⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '68 | 109⅝ |
| 10-40 reg. | 106⅜ |
| 10-40 coup. | 109⅜ |
| 6s currency | 111⅛ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old | 63 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bds | 63¼ |
| Va. 6s, old | 64 |
| Va. 6s, new bds | 60½ |
| Va. 6s, reg., old | 49½ |
| Va. 6s, reg., '66 | 55 |
| Va. 6s, reg., '67 | 55 |
| Ga. 6s | 80 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold bds | 94½ |
| N. Carolina 6s, old | 47½ |
| N. Carolina F. A. '66 | 35 |
| N. Carolina F. A. '68 | 29 |
| N. Carolina new bds | 24½ |
| N. Car. Special Tax | 18½ |
| S. Carolina 6s | 73½ |
| S. Car. Jan. & July | 59½ |
| S. Car. April & Oct. | 60½ |
| Missouri 6s | 89½ |
| Mo. H. & St. Jo. Is. | 89 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds | 71 |
| La. 8s, Levee bds | 80 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary | 72½ |
| California 7s | 109 |
| Connecticut 6s | 100¼ |
| Rhode Island 6s | 100 |
| Ark7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. | 55 |
| Ohio 6s, '81 | 100 |
| Ohio 6s, '86 | 100 |
| IllinoisCanal bds., '70 | 100 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '79 | 100 |
| Illinois War Loan | 100 |
| Indiana 6s, War Loan | 100 |
| Indiana 5s | 100 |
| N. Y. Reg'd Bty. L'n | 105¼ |
| N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 | 104 |
| N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 | 104 |
| N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 | 104 |
| N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 | 104 |
| N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '77 | 104 |
| N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78 | 104 |
| N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74 | 100 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 91¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76 | 100 |
| Erie 1st extended | 98 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 | 94 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 | 91½ |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 | 84 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 | 79½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85 | 102¾ |
| Harlem 1st | 101¼ |
| Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82 | 117¼ |
| Chi., Bur. & Q 8 ⅌c. 1st | 109 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d | 96 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c | 99½ |
| Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 96 |
| Central Pacific Bds | 91 |
| Union Pacific 1st Bds | 79½ |
| Union Pacific L. G. 7s | 69 |
| Union Pacific Inc. 10s | 66 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75 | 100 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d pref. | 80 |
| Alton & T. H. Inc. | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 91 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 91 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st x | 92 |
| C.&N.W.con. ⅌c.con. | 86 |
| Han. & St. Jo. conv. | 104¼ |
| Lack. & West. Bonds | 99 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d | 96¼ |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 90½ |
| Tol. & W. 1st St. L.div. | 80 |
| Tol. & W. 2d | 80 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. Bds. | 78 |
| Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. | 82½ |
| Han. & Naples 1st | 80 |
| Gt. Western 1st, '88 | 101 |
| Gt. Western 2d, '93 | 82½ |
| Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 81 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pacific | 97½ |
| Morris & Essex 1st | 102 |
| Cleve. & Toledo S. F. | 99 |
| New-Jersey Cen. 2d | 101 |
| New-Jersey Cen., n. b. | 99½ |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st | 101½ |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d | 98 |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d | 93 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. 3d | 98 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. 4th | 79½ |
| Chi. & Alton 1st | 102 |
| Chi. & Alton Inc. | 93 |
| Ohio & Miss. 1st | 97 |
| Ohio & Miss. Consol. | 86½ |
| Dub. & Sioux City 1st | 92 |
| Peninsula R. R. Bds. | 90 |
| St. L. & Iron M. 1st | 87 |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 102½ |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. | 92 |
| Mil. & St. P. 1st | 92 |
| Chicago & Mil. 1st | 92 |
| Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st | 83¾ |
| Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d | 62 |
| Tol., Peo. & War., E.D. | 83 |
| Tol., Peo. & War., W.D. | 80 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and the Miscellaneous Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York | 134 |
| Manhattan | 150 |
| Merchants' | 113 |
| Mechanics' | 135 |
| Union | 140 |
| America | 148 |
| City | 225 |
| Phenix | 105¾ |
| Tradesmen's | 145 |
| Mechanics' & Traders' | 135 |
| National | 116 |
| Merch'ts' Exchange | 101¼ |
| Leather Manufac. | 200 |
| Commerce | 116¼ |
| Mech. Banking Ass. | 112 |
| Broadway | 290 |
| Ocean | 87 |
| Mercantile | 125 |
| Amer. Exchange | 114 |
| Chatham | 161 |
| Bk. of N. America | 101 |
| Hanover | 101 |
| Metropolitan | 131 |
| People's | 137½ |
| Grocers' | 116 |
| East River | 113 |
| Market | 125 |
| Nassau | 107½ |
| Corn Exchange | 125 |
| Continental | 98 |
| Importers' & Traders' | 156 |
| Park | 147 |
| Manuf. & Merchants' | 98 |
| Central National | 102½ |
| Fourth National | 106⅜ |
| Ninth National | 110 |
| Tenth National | 121 |
| Oriental | 155 |
| Gold Exchange | 70 |
| Del. & Hudson Canal | 115 |
| Canton Co., Balt. | 72½ |
| West. Union Tel. | 45⅜ |
| Quicksilver Min. Co. | 10 |
| Quicksilver M. Co. Pf. | 12 |
| Mariposa Min. Co. | 5 |
| Mariposa M. Co. Pf. | 8⅜ |
| Boston Water Power | 23 |
| Adams Express | 67½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 33 |
| Wells-Fargo Scrip | 2 |
| Amer. M. Union Ex. | 44 |
| United States Ex. | 43¾ |
| Pacific Mail S. Co. | 43¾ |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 6.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 101 | 101½ |
| City 6s, New | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| Camden and Amboy | 117⅞ | 118 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 61⅞ | 62 |
| Reading | 98⅜ | 98½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60⅝ | 60¾ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 38¼ | 38⅜ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 28 | 28½ |
| Northern Central | 40½ | 41 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 33¾ | 34 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 88¾ | 88¾ |

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"The anthracite coal trade is unchanged, though there have been meetings of the several parties interested in it, and the newspapers have almost daily had something to say upon the subject; but, practically, except a slow reduction of the stock of coal on hand, the trade presents no new feature. It is quite apparent that the several parties engaged in the production and marketing of anthracite coal do not wish to resume work, if they can help it, until there is such a scarcity of coal as to maintain prices. In the rivalry for the market that exists between the several coal regions and between the leading carrying companies, each of which is watching the others that no undue advantage shall be gained or lost, it is difficult to say what moment jealousy in competition may set the trade actively at work, though the present purpose all round is to make a bare market at the beginning of the season, and, if possible, to start at prices that will run the season through without suspension or strike. To this end all parties now seem to be harmoniously working. Negotiations are now pending to adjust the trade equitably between the several coal regions, with what result we have little data for judging. There is certainly no necessity for excitement or alarm on the part of consumers as to a general dearth of coal or exorbitantly high prices. Too many of the parties interested in its production are ready to go to work to willingly incur loss by longer suspension, should a scarcity of coal become apparent. A resumption of work may take place any day, and it may not for a fortnight. The several coal-carrying companies make the following reports of coal tonnage for the week ending on the 28th ultimo: The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company brought down of all kinds, for the week, 11,496 tons, and for the year, beginning on the 1st of December last, 574,623 tons, against 513,952 tons to corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 60,671 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 1,906 tons, and since Dec. 1, 390,759 tons, against 443,872 tons in corresponding time last year—a decrease of 53,113 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation reports for the week 947 tons, and for the year 58,502 tons, against 81,385 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 22,882 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports for the week 257 tons, and for the year 2,639 tons, against 68,745 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 66,106 tons. The Delaware and Hudson reports for the week 6,566 tons, and for the year 49,989 tons, against 60,384 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 10,395 tons. The Shamokin Division of the Northern Central Railroad reports for the week 2,662 tons, and for the year, 25,002 tons, against 20,617 tons to same time last year—an increase of 4,388 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds for the week was 22,398 tons, of which there was of anthracite 17,268 tons, making a total tonnage of anthracite for the year of 1,151,524 tons, a net decrease on the tonnage of last year to corresponding time of about 100,000 tons. As regards the retail market in this city, it is very quiet, and prices from the yards are quoted rather higher. At the Richmond wharves the stock of coal is lessening by being put into cars and sent westward, and at the present rate of reduction the amount there will not last beyond the present month. On the line of the Reading Railroad, and also in the Lehigh region, there is said to be a demand for coal, and that some of the furnaces talk of blowing out. This, however, is hardly probable. In this connection it may be mentioned that at the meeting of coal operators in this city, on Thursday last, a committee was appointed to meet at New-York the representatives of coal interests in other regions, the object being the forming of a combination to prevent future strikes of miners. The meeting at New-York, we learn, was attended by Mr. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad; by Mr. Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Mr. Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal; Mr. Ewen, of the Pennsylvania Coal; Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Mr. Borden, representing the Coal Operators' Association of Philadelphia, and Mr. Clark, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Other interests were also represented. Matters relating to coal production and transportation and the labor question were fully discussed, and after a full interchange of views, which were harmonious, they adjourned to meet again this week."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 14 |
| Bees-wax, pks. | 4 |
| Cotton, bales | 9,518 |
| Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. | 291 |
| Copper, bbls. | 10 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 477 |
| Flax, bales | 30 |
| Flour, bbls. | 13,019 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 400 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 1,788 |
| Wheat, bushels | 4,500 |
| Corn, bushels | 17,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 5,275 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 500 |
| Flax-seed, bushels | 14 |
| Beans, bushels | 826 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 135 |
| Hops, bales | 160 |
| Hides, No. | 7,444 |
| Hides, bdls. | 1,622 |
| Leather, sides | 9,477 |
| Molasses, (N.O.) bbls. | 1,105 |
| Moss, bales | 168 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls. | 55 |
| Resin, bbls. | 2,586 |
| Pork, bbls. | 174 |
| Beef, pks. | 4,807 |
| Cut-meats, pks. | 900 |
| Grease, pks. | 95 |
| Lard, tcs. | 537 |
| Stearine, pks. | 50 |
| Butter, pks. | 2,024 |
| Cheese, boxes | 1,952 |
| Dressed Hogs, No. | 2,807 |
| Tallow, pks. | 233 |
| Pecans, pks. | 141 |
| Pea-nuts, bags | 942 |
| Oil-cake, pks. | 200 |
| Rice, pks. | 44 |
| Sumac, bags | 150 |
| Sugar, (N. O.) hhds. | 434 |
| Tobacco, hhds. | 52 |
| Tobacco, bxs. and cs. | 1,448 |
| Whisky, bbls. | 407 |
| Wool, bales | 501 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Petunia*, for Bristol—3,416 bags Oil-cake, 202 bbls. Resin, 14 bbls. Ex. Bark, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef, 300 boxes Bacon, 500 bbls. Flour, 149 Mowing-machines, 149 Poles.

By the bark *St. Bernhard*, for Cork—37,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Union*, for Santander—18,000 Staves, 371 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Thor*, from Stettin—1,007 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Laura*, for Bremen—2,975 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *Johannes*, for Antwerp—215 boxes Bacon, 400 tcs. Lard, 5,350 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves.

By the ship *Herschel*, for Hamburg—4,735 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in limited demand at $3 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at 33c.@33½c. for Yellow ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been slow of sale since our last, but have been held with confidence.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at unchanged prices. Late on Saturday 3,914 bags by the British bark *Contest*, and 4,100 bags to arrive by the British bark *St. Ursula*, (which left Rio Janeiro Dec. 20,) were disposed of on private terms. Other kinds have been in quite moderate request at former rates. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—All kinds are dull at old rates.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate request at firm prices.

COCOA—Has been dull at old quotations, including Maracaibo at 23c.@26c.; Caracas at 14c.@15½c., and Guayaquil at 9c.@10½c., all gold, ⅌ ℔, in bond.

COAL—Has been firm in price, and moderately sought after, including Liverpool Cannel at $16@$17 for House, and $12@$13 for Gas; Newcastle Gas at $9 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s., and Anthracite at $6 50@$8 ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

COTTON—The offerings have been more liberal at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., with a moderate inquiry noted for early and a fair demand for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last, of 4,230 bales for early delivery, including 2,741 bales to shippers, 1,266 bales to spinners, and 223 bales to speculators. Also, 10,500 bales for forward delivery, including on Saturday evening, for February, 300 bales at 14 11-16c., 100 bales at 14¾c.; March, 500 bales at 15c.; April, 400 bales at 15¼c.; May, 200 bales at 15½c.; 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 400 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Charleston, 100 bales on private terms. And today, for February, 1,400 bales at 14⅝c., 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; March, 1,800 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c.; 200 bales at 14¾c.; March, April and May, 100 bales each at 15c., together; April, 200 bales at 15 1-16c.; 100 bales at 15 1-32c., 2,400 bales at 15c.; May, 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 200 bales at 15⅛c.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. Orleans. | Texas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Low Middling | 14⅞ | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Middling | 15⅛ | 15¾ | 16 | 16¼ |
| Good Middling | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 17 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 9,518 |
| Receipts last week | 31,976 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 28,208 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 805,143 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 709,243 |
| Receipts preceding year | 588,429 |
| Exports since our last | |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 322,861 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 430,043 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 323,507 |
| Estimated stock here | 91,000 |

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOOD—Show rather more animation at, in most instances, fairly supported prices.

EARTHENWARE—The offerings have been liberal and the advantage, as to price, has been in favor of purchasers, who show rather more willingness to operate at the ruling figures.

FEATHERS—Have been in slack request at 75c.@80c. for the better qualities of Live Geese, ⅌ ℔.

FISH—The trade has been wholly in a jobbing way at unaltered figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a good inquiry noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour at about previous prices, with sales reported of some 3,300 bbls. shipping Extras from dock, store and delivered, chiefly State and City, within a range of $6 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. In other qualities trade has been rather slow, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,850 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 80@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$6 95; very good to fancy, $6 95@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 80@$6 95; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl. | $5 00@ 6 00 |
| Sour Flour | 5 35@ 6 50 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 80@ 6 50 |
| Extra State | 6 70@ 7 25 |
| Extra City, shipping bonds | 6 70@ 7 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 25@ 9 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 80@ 7 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 15@ 9 25 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 95@ 7 25 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 95@ 9 25 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 7 15@10 25 |

Southern Flour has been in limited request at unaltered prices; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 25@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, and $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $5 25@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in demand at $3 50@$4 35 for Yellow and White Western, $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey and $4 for Southern, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $2 70@$3 05 ⅌ 100 ℔s. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, poor to good extra | $6 25@$7 25 |
| Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra | 7 35@11 50 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 5 25@ 6 80 |
| Corn-meal, poor to choice | 3 50@ 4 75 |
| Corn-meal, puncheon | 21 50@22 00 |

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been limited for all kinds, but values have been supported.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet since our last. Holders have been claiming an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on desirable lots of new crop Spring, and have not been willing to sell under the asking rates. Buyers have been operating very reservedly, having been reluctant to pay over Saturday's figures. Part of a load of No. 1 Spring was taken at $1 57; a choice lot of No. 2 do. at $1 53, delivered; and about 9,000 bushels of poor old crop Spring, in store, at $1 20 ⅌ bushel, all for shipment. Apart from which the dealings were unimportant. The general market closed dull, but strong, on the basis of $1 53 bid, in store, on speculative account, and $1 55 bid, afloat, for shipment, for prime new crop No. 2 Spring, the offerings of which were light. Corn has been depressed and lower. The trade demand has been very moderate, and the export inquiry light, the latter checked in part by the stringency in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels at 88c.@86c. for New Mixed Western; 82c.@87c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 88c.@90c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet but firm at 95c.@$1 for Jersey; $1 10@$1 12 for Western, and $1 08@$1 14 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 3,500 bushels. Barley has been in less demand at $1 09@$1 12 for Canada West, and 85c.@87½c. for State. Barley-malt continues dull and nominal. Oats have been in better request, chiefly for trade purposes, and have been quoted firmer, with sales reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels at 61c.@65½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. afloat and 63c. in store for new Mixed Western, 63c.@65½c. for State, 61c.@63c. for Jersey, 64½c.@65½c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 500 bbls. Flour for Bristol, 37,000 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders, and 5,350 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull, since our last, at unchanged figures.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw has been salable and steady at 80c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—The demand has been light; prices have not varied. Manila, 10½c.@10⅝c., gold.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy within a range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, at 3c.@5c. for Yearlings, 1c.@3c. for older growth, ⅌ ℔. Receipts, 160 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The dealings in all articles have been slow and unsatisfactory, yet values have been quoted steady.

LEATHER—Prime stock has been firm and in demand; but most other kinds have been dull and weak. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 32c.@35c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 370 bbls., in lots, at from 55c.@68c. ⅌ gallon. Of Old Crop Cuba Muscovado, some 730 hhds. have been disposed of on private terms. Market heavy and irregular. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@35c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at about $2 50 for Strained, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; sales, 250 bbls.; receipts, 2,586 bbls.; exports, 3,962 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been dull at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been slow of sale, but quoted firm, on the basis of 51c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; sales, 115 bbls.; receipts, 55 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@51½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has not been much call for any description; prices have been quoted about steady in most instances. We quote: Crude Whale at 59c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 30; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40; Bleached Sperm, $1 45; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 15; Red Oil at 50c.@55c.; Linseed-oil, at 81c.@83c., in casks and bbls., in job lots, and 78c.@80c. in a wholesale way; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@49c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 47½c.@50c.; Yellow, 57c.@65c.; White Winter, 75½c.@75c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market dull and weak today, and though the offerings have not been extensive, more favorable terms were available to buyers, who evinced but little disposition to operate freely. Crude in bulk has been in limited request, on the basis of 15c.@15½c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been inactive and nominal at 19c. here, and 13c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 230 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a yielding market on a moderate trade. Lower Creek deliveries were quoted at $4 50@$4 55 ⅌ bbl., with sales reported of equal to 3,500 bbls., chiefly on the basis of $4 52½ ⅌ bbl. Upper Road deliveries were quoted at $4 20 bid and $4 35 asked. Refined Oil has been very tame and nearly nominal in price, at about 25½c. for Standard White here, and 24c. for do. at Philadelphia, early deliveries. Sales were reported of only 3,000 bbls. Standard White, last half of April delivery, at Philadelphia, at 25¼c., and 1,000 bbls. do., buyer to Sept. 1, same place, at 27¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia today were 1,560 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,375 bbls. for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request at from 30½c.@31¼c., for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon; sales, 10,500 cases. Naphtha has been in light demand, yet quoted on the basis of 10½c., in shipping order, 15¼c.@15½c., in cases, and 5c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon. A sale of 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, Philadelphia delivery, was reported, but without reliable particulars.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, but quoted firm for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $22 50 for New Mess, $21 50 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a livelier inquiry noted on the advanced basis of $22 75@$22 87 for Western Mess, seller March, and $22 75@$23, closing at $23, seller April. Sales since our last, 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been quiet within the range of 9¼c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c., for Western, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been inactive at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 135 pks. at 13½c.@14¼c. for Pickled Hams, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been in moderate request at former rates; sales, 225 boxes at 11½c. for Long Clear; 11¼c. for Short do.; and 12¼c. for do., last half of February delivery. Lard has not varied materially in price, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 340 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¼c.@13½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13¼c. for fair to prime new Western Steam; 13½c. for do. Kettle; and 12¾c. for City, ⅌ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller March, at 13⅛c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in request at former figures. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 2,024 pks. Cheese continues in light demand at from 5c.@16½c. as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,952 boxes.

RICE—Continues quiet but steady, on the basis of $7 50@$8 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for most kinds at firm prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been in light request and quoted nominal in price.

SEEDS—Clover has been less sought after at 11½c. for prime, ⅌ ℔.; sales, 275 bags. Timothy continues inactive but steady. Nothing new in Calcutta Linseed.

SKINS—Have been quite dull, since our last, including: *Deer*—Honduras, 36c.@37c., gold; San Juan, 33c.@35c., gold; Bolivar, 29c., gold; Sisal, 30c.@33c., gold; Vera Cruz, 37c.@38c., gold; Chagres, 40c.@42c., gold; Porto Cabello, 33c.@34c., gold; Para, 35c.@37c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@30c., currency, ⅌ ℔. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@55c., gold; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c., currency; Payta, 45c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c., currency; Cape, 40c., currency; Madras, each, 50c.@65c., currency; Patna, 40c.@45c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Continues in demand at steady figures, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c. Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8¼c.; and No. 1 at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite moderately sought after at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 hhds. Cuba and Demerara at from 8¾c.@12½c., with some Melado at 7¾c.; also, 577 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11c. No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10¼c.; Refined have been in less request at from 11¼c.@13¾c. ⅌ ℔. The current quotations for Hards were 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; A's, 12⅝c.; B's, 12½c.; Extra C's, 12½c.@12⅝c.; and Yellow, 11¼c.@12⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 13⅜c.; Granulated, 13⅜c.; Ground, 13⅜c.; White, A, 12⅝c.; Yellow, C, 12⅛c. cash, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅜c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also, 54,000 ℔s. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in fair request and firm, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 45c.@55c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1 15; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 65c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, $1@$1 40; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 45c.@65c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 40c.@47c.; good to fine Twankay, 45c.@47c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 48c.@50c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 55c.@75c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 95c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 35; common to fair Oolong, 35c.@50c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@80c.; common to fair Souchong, 30c.@50c.; good to fine Souchong, 55c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 90c.@$1 25.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and quoted cheaper with sales reported since our last of 350 bbls. at 93c.@93½c., chiefly at 93c., for iron-bound pks., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 407 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the line of way-freights, the market has been comparatively tame, though quoted firm, with a rather limited supply of room available for Liverpool, particularly by steam. There has been a moderate movement in the chartering line, mostly for Petroleum, Cotton, and Resin. There has been some inquiry for vessels for general cargo, but not at satisfactory rates, and negotiations have been making slow progress. For Liverpool these reported engagements were 2,900 bales Cotton, chiefly by sail, at 5-16d.@⅜d., but in part by steam, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ ℔.; a small lot of Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., with Grain rates quoted nominally at 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam, ⅌ bushel; 235 bales Hops, by steam, at ¾d. ⅌ ℔., and equal to 280 tons Provisions, including Lard, Tallow, &c., at 25s.@27s. 6d., by sail, and 30s.@35s., by steam, ⅌ ℔.; also a Norwegian bark of 486 tons register, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, which we have included in our aggregate engagements at the quoted sail rates; and from Wilmington, N. C., a North German brig, of 189 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. For London, 800 tcs. Beef at 4s. ⅌ tierce; 400 tons Oil-cake at 18s. 3d. ⅌ ton; and a British ship, of 4,166 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, 3,000 bags Coffee at 30s. ⅌ ton; and 275 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. For Bremen, 100 tcs. Lard at 25s. ⅌ ton; and, rumored, a bark with equal to 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Hamburg, 200 bags Cocoa at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Naples, direct, an Italian brig, with equal to 1,800 bbls. Petroleum and its products, on private terms. For Constantinople, an Italian bark, with about 11,000 cases. Petroleum at full market rates. For Melbourne, a British ship, of 803 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock on both yesterday and today was rather less firm than on the same days of last week. Horned Cattle ranged from Common to Good, and sold from 11c.@16c. ⅌ ℔.; Dressed, weight from 5¾ cwt. @ 9¾ cwt., from 54 ℔s. @ 57 ℔s. to the cwt. Veals are scarce and consequently in demand, ordinary quality fetching from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.; poor Veals sell from 7c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Milch Cows are doing better than they have done for some time since. During the past week a few were sold at Weehawken Market from $60@$65@$80@$90 ⅌ head; one choice three-quarter-bred Hereford Cow and Bull Calf were offered at $165 for both. At One Hundredth-street Yards Cows sold from $35@$70 for poor Cows, and from $85@$90 ⅌ head for the best on hand. Sheep and Lambs are steady in prices, but the tone of the markets is rather downward, owing to the heavy supplies of medium Sheep; prices range 5¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. Swine are somewhat stronger than on Saturday, when the markets closed as follows: 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight; 9¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔., Western Dressed; 9¾c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔., City Dressed. No fresh quotations up to 11½ A. M.

### SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

H. HURD sold for MCCAFFERTY & CO., 64 Illinois Steers, coarse cattle, at 13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., also 19 Illinois Steers, common cattle, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. SIGEL & CO. sold for N. MORRIS, 104 Illinois Steers, medium cattle, at 14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. G. W. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS, 84 Illinois Steers, ordinary cattle, at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., also 35 Texas Steers, fair for such like, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS, 64 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 13c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong.

### ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 83 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 6¾ cwt.; also, 45 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self to JANITZEN BROTHERS, of Centre Market, 16 Steers, Kentuckies, good Cattle, at 16c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt. HUGHES & WESTHEIMER sold for G. MOORE 108 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, at 14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., on 56 ℔s. to the cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for S. D. SELSOR 80 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 13c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for SMITH & CO., 68 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 12c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 127 Illinois Steers, common cattle, at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 32 Canada Bulls, coarse and fat still-fed, at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight 13¾ cwt. W. FITCH sold for D B. FITCH, 62 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 13c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 7¾ cwt.; also, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 77 Illinois Steers, common cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 63 Steers, from common to good, at 13¾c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, 70 Illinois Steers, from common to good, at 13¾c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 80 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, at 12¼c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 16 Kentucky Oxen, fat and nice for beef, at 14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt. WILLIAMS & RICHARDSON sold for selves 17 Illinois Steers, ordinary cattle, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

### FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 291 Michigan Sheep, weight 26,490 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 367 State Sheep, weight 33,531 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 61 Sheep, weight 5,620 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 22 Sheep, weight 2,480 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 138 Sheep, Canadas, weight 15,550 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔. MCGRAW & REID sold 92 Sheep, weight 8,080 ℔s., at $6 18 ⅌ cwt.; 103 Sheep, weight 8,760 ℔s., at $6 ⅌ cwt. J. KIRBY sold 60 Sheep, weight 6,130 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Lambs, weight 800 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 54 Sheep, weight 7,460 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,000 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 158 Sheep, weight 12,480 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 105 Sheep, weight 8,350 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 403 Sheep, weight 33,180 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 209 Sheep, weight 16,340 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 63 Sheep, weight 7,320 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Weekly report of Sheep sold at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market by HUME & ELLIOTT, for week ending Feb. 4, 1871: 9,365 Sheep, price received, $65,155 42. Weekly report of Sheep sold by J. KIRBY at same market during same week: 4,172 Sheep, average ⅌ head, $5 21.

### WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

E. VAN WERT sold for HUME & ELLIOTT 180 Sheep, weight 17,170 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 208 Sheep, weight 16,340 ℔s., at $5 80 ⅌ cwt.; 151 Sheep, weight 15,660 ℔s., at $6 35 ⅌ cwt.; three foregoing lots were Canadas. 198 Sheep, weight 15,170 ℔s., at $5 81 ⅌ cwt.; 210 191 Sheep, weight 14,810 ℔s., at $5 75 ⅌ cwt.; 210 Sheep, weight 14,660 ℔s., at $5 50 ⅌ cwt.; three foregoing lots were State stock. Trade brisk this forenoon at these yards.

### COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending Feb. 4, 1871: 1,771 head of horned Cattle, 7,349 Hogs, 10,519 Sheep, arrived in 231 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 734 head of horned Cattle, 7,314 Hogs, 8,347 Sheep. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 6, 1871: 2,478 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 75 head of horned, 6 Cows, 96 Calves, 19 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 6, 1871: 10,320 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Cows and 3 Calves.

### CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected for week ending Feb. 6, 1871: 960 Sheep at 6c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 Beeves at 11c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.; 29 Cows and Calves, sold together, at $50, $65, $85 ⅌ head, 74 Veals at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1871.

## Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TAEUSCHUNG AUF TAEUSCHUNG. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

## Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The Semi-Weekly, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

## Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

## Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ On Sunday next the series of sketches, under the title of ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES, will be continued in the NEW-YORK TIMES. The fifth article of the series will contain an account of some adventures in search of the curious. See next Sunday's edition of the DAILY TIMES for a variety of interesting, instructive, and amusing articles.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The candidates to the Constituent Assembly nominated in Paris, on Wednesday last, were Jules Favre, Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin, Picard, Jules Simon, Pelletar, Emanuel Arago, Garnier-Pages, Jules Ferry, Rochefort, Admiral Saisset, Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury and Admiral Pothouan. In other parts of France, the nominations include the names of MM. THIERS, ALPHONSE ROTHSCHILD and JOHN EMILE LEMOINNE. The elections in Paris are postponed till the 8th inst. The resignation of JULES FAVRE as a member of the Provisional Government is said to have been tendered, and that M. HAROLD succeeds him. Mr. WASHBURNE aided during the siege of Paris 1,700 Germans in the city. A demonstration was made yesterday in Bordeaux in support of that branch of the Provisional Government, and its decree of disqualification, which is described in a telegram from that city as unimportant. Seven hundred persons formed a procession under the lead of a Garibaldian Colonel, and at the Prefecture a declaration from GAMBETTA, who was too much engrossed with public affairs to appear in person, was read by the Prefect, which set forth that "faithful to the programme of the nation, he was then engaged at a council of war deliberating on the means of profiting by the armistice." Journalistic denunciations of GAMBETTA'S decree continue to appear in the North. They urge that the country needs and desires peace. The official journal of Paris says no conditions of peace have been discussed. CREMIEUX has left Bordeaux for Paris. ROCHEFORT is about to issue a new paper entitled the *Mot d'Ordre*, which will advocate rigicide.... According to the *Indépendance Belge*, the essential points of the Black Sea question have been agreed upon. This is confirmed by the Berlin *Cross Gazette*.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial was presented in favor of a bill relating to a telegraph to Belgium, and the Committee on Pensions was discharged from further consideration of the grievances of the homepathic doctor rejected as an examiner by the Pension Commissioner. After two or three unimportant bills had been reported from committees, a large number from the Committee on Commerce were passed. Among these were one for the protection of beacons, buoys, &c., and one ceding Oyster Island to New-York. The bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company was taken up, and after some debate on the expediency of Congressional action in such cases, was recommitted. The bill to establish an air-line railroad from Washington to New-York was also taken up, but no action was reached. Discussion took place on the policy of interference in the matter of railroads. Next Saturday was set apart for Pension bills. Another claim for extra services for carrying mails was considered and recommitted.

In the House a large number of new bills were introduced and referred. Among them were one to facilitate commerce with China and Japan; one authorizing the purchase and registration of foreign-built ships; one to encourage and regulate immigration from abroad; one in relation to the Zona Libre and the protection of commerce on the Mexican border; and one to provide a Government for the Territory of Chippewa. The House refused to suspend the rules and order an inquiry in regard to the treatment of colored cadets at West Point. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the use of the military at elections in California. The bill authorizing the stationing of a vessel at New-York, to take supplies contributed for the sufferers in France and Germany, was passed, amended so as to authorize the stationing of others at Boston and Philadelphia for the same purpose. A motion to restore the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Speaker's desk was rejected, after a lively debate, by a vote of 125 to 77. A motion to suspend the rules and restore to the Speaker's desk the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, was agreed to—129 to 61. A request for leave to introduce a resolution allowing the use of the hall for speechmaking on woman suffrage, was denied by a vote of 42 to 149. It was agreed that the evening session of Wednesday should be devoted to judiciary business. The bill to appropriate $10,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Southern Outrages, was taken up and amended so as to give $20,000, and then passed.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 7½ P. M. yesterday. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide for erecting a Court-house in the Fifth District of New-York, at a cost not exceeding $150,000. Notice was given of a bill to appoint a medical commission to better protect the insane of New-York City and County. General orders consumed the rest of the session. In the House, the Adjutant-General's report on the amount required to pay the certificates to the soldiers of 1812 was received. It shows that $1,535,049 would be required, less $150,000 appropriated in 1869 and 1870. A resolution of inquiry as to the necessity and expense of enlarging the Erie Canal to permit the passage of vessels 200 feet long and 25 beam was adopted. A large number of bills were introduced, and considerable progress made in the general order of business.

### GENERAL.

Ten Philadelphia lodges of the Order of Free Sons of Israel, and several lodges in Pittsburg and St. Louis, have seceded, and organized the "Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel."

The question of allowing traveling expenses and pay to officers who resign until they reach their homes, has been decided affirmatively by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Lieut. J. W. PRICE, and against the practice of the War Department, which has hitherto been to allow traveling expenses and pay, at the rate of twenty miles a day, only to officers and soldiers discharged on motion of the Government, except in the way of punishment. The Controller decides, however, that the judgment applies only to the case on which it was given.

At Rye, N. H., and in that neighborhood, a shock of earthquake was felt at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

WALTER BROWN'S boat-house, at Boston, which cost $2,000, was destroyed by the ice and wind on Sunday. A number of boats were damaged.

Small-pox is spreading rapidly in St. John, N. B., and it is proposed to establish a hospital for those affected. The disease is not very fatal, however.

Hovey block, in East Saginaw, Mich., was burned on Sunday morning. The loss is $40,000, insured for $20,000.

The election excitement in Mexico is dying out, with the prospects of JUAREZ being the brightest. DIAZ'S friends are to use all their influence to secure his election as President of the Supreme Court. The Church property is to be sold by ROMERO to replenish the Treasury. His administration of the Treasury Department is regarded as a failure. An earthquake occurred at Oaxaca on the 15th ult., but no lives were lost. Importation of corn, free, into Yucatan, for five months from April 1, is permitted.

A company has been organized to construct a railway from Fredericton, N. B., to Rivier du Loup, Quebec.

The Commercial Bank of St. John, N. B., was recently robbed by burglars, who secured a large amount of money.

The origin of the fire in the cadet's barracks, at West Point, is not known, as there was no one on guard about the building at the time. The building was lighted with gas, and heated with steam, so that the flues, however insecure, could not have had any agency in this work.

A Halifax, N. S., telegram says the proceeding against the schooners *Nickerson*, *Wonson* and *Franklin* are closed, and the vessels will probably be condemned.

Reports from New-England show that the thermometer, during the present cold "spell," ranged as low as 24° below zero, (at Lancaster, N. H.,) while on the summit of Mount Washington, on the 4th inst., at 7 P. M., the temperature was 40° below.

The engagement at Najaza, Cuba, is officially announced in Havana. Seventy-nine insurgents were killed and fifteen taken prisoners, and the Spanish loss was two killed and eleven wounded. Five hundred identified with the Republic have surrendered.

## The Condition of France.

It is to be hoped that two weeks' more of reflection will satisfy the French people and the Constituent Assembly of the folly of continuing the war any longer. The fall of Paris will release at least one hundred thousand Germans to rove up and down the Southern Departments, eating up the live stock, carrying off the horses, and levying contributions on the great towns. The man who under these circumstances counsels further resistance, as GAMBETTA does, takes upon himself a responsibility such as no man ought to assume and which no man who was not half crazy would think of assuming. It is not possible now to defeat the Prussians. They can meet all further resistance the French can offer with half the force they have hitherto had in the field, and in addition to this, keep the industry and the administrative system of the country so out of gear as to make its recovery for many years all but hopeless.

There is another consideration which ought ere this, one would think, have suggested itself to most sane Frenchmen. A victor is always influenced in the terms he offers by the amount of loss and trouble which he thinks it would take him to get better ones, and this he measures by the amount of resisting power the vanquished have still in reserve. That is, although a victor may feel perfectly sure that if he fights on to the end he will utterly demolish his enemy and force him to accept any conditions of peace, however cruel, he knows also that to do this will cost him still a good deal of blood and treasure, and other things being equal, he would generally rather take less than fight more. Now, France might undoubtedly have got better terms—we will not say after the battle of Sedan, for then she seemed to be at the victor's feet—but certainly after the siege of Paris was fairly begun, and the Army of the Loire began to loom up on the horizon. Indeed, one cannot help feeling that wiser men, in the position of the members of the Government of National Defense, would have used the Army of the Loire, and the defenses of Paris, not for fighting, but for negotiating; that is to say, for the purpose of extracting better terms from the Prussians. The Prussians by no means relished the prospect of a Winter siege and campaign. It was sure to cost them, and it has cost them, great losses in sick, as well as in killed and wounded, and it depressed the German people at home profoundly. If, therefore, when it became apparent that they were fairly in for a Winter campaign, and that the Army of the Loire was capable of a respectable resistance, say after VON DER TANN'S repulse by Gen. D'AURELLES, the Government had made overtures to BISMARCK, there is hardly a doubt that they might have made better terms than any time after the fall of Metz; and if they had done it before the fall of Metz, of course their chances would have been better still.

They chose to fight it out, and though their cause is in a very bad way, it might be worse. They have still arms and money and fortresses, and some organized troops, enough to enable them to show some stiffness in negotiation. If they keep on, they will in two months have none of these things, and find themselves absolutely at the conqueror's mercy, and forced to accept at his hands any terms he pleases to impose. If GAMBETTA'S advice is taken, and people use the armistice simply for the purpose of preparing for further fight, this is what it will come to.

What makes the situation all the more serious is, that the question of fighting or making peace seems likely to strike the country just where it will least bear division—between North and South. The Southern Departments do not as yet know by actual experience what the presence of the enemy means; they are, therefore, more disposed to go on than the North, and will probably come into the Constituent Assembly in a much more defiant mood. Now, it so happens that the two sections are already considerably divided by difference of race, and temperament, and manners. ERCKMANN, the novelist, lately told a correspondent of the London *Times* that he had himself observed for years alarming signs of a loosening of the political bonds just at this point. M. RENAN, in his article on the war in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, hinted at this also, as one of the dangers of the future. It is, of course, difficult for foreigners to say how much foundation there is for these apprehensions, but it is certainly true that France has never before, since the Revolution, or during the Revolution, showed as many signs of division of sentiment in the presence of the enemy.

Her fortune will largely depend on the composition of the Constituent Assembly, and that is likely to be a great deal better than it would have been after Sedan. The nation was then drunk with rage and disappointment, full of extravagant hopes as to what might be accomplished by a popular rising, and by the Republic. They underrated the Prussian power, in their hatred and contempt for the Empire. The misfortunes of the last six months have done a great deal to sober all classes, and enable them to look the facts in the face.

Present indications combine to show that M. GAMBETTA and the extremists of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, constitute, on the whole, a minority, when viewed as the exponents of public opinion in France. The voice of the peasantry finds no articulate expression at all; but late observation and past analogy would be equally at fault were it not emphatically in favor of a policy of peace and moderation. The journals of the industrious and practical North—of that powerful section of France of which Lille is the centre and mouthpiece—denounce the recent decrees that have emanated from Bordeaux, and urge that "the country needs and desires peace." Paris, which has hitherto been the chief stronghold of the "red" or irreconcilable party, shows by the character of the names it has already selected as representatives in the National Assembly that it favors the equitable representation of all shades of political feeling, and that the republican populace desires the calm and temperate deliberation which the crisis demands. The only one of the Parisian list reported by telegram who has the slightest claim to be called a firebrand, is ROCHEFORT, and even he has, throughout the late struggle, exhibited an amount of statesmanlike moderation and an absence of demagogueism to which his previous career was a stranger. It may be true, as another dispatch states, that ROCHEFORT has started a newspaper, one of whose principles is to be the advocacy of regicide, but we have no valid reason to suppose that ROCHEFORT, as a national representative, will be more violent than he has been as a member of the Committee of Public Defense. The rest of the names from Paris are mostly Republicans, but belong to the reflective and intellectual type of democrats who, though necessarily extreme under the Empire, have lately given evidence of the sobering character of public trust and responsibility. At least one of the three Admirals named belongs to the Orleanists, and judging from the names furnished by other sections of the country, this party will have a considerable proportion of very influential representatives in the coming Assembly. The more than probable adjournment of the elections affords a very unfortunate evidence of the radical division of opinion among the people in view of so momentous a crisis. Every friend of popular liberty in France, as well as of its future influence in Europe, must desire to see any pretext for foreign intervention avoided at the present juncture, as well as any interference with the free utterance of the popular will.

## Mr. Boutwell's Ideas on Taxation.

Mr. BOUTWELL has the merit of consistency, whatever that may be worth. Since his accession to office he has been the persistent opponent of reduced taxation. His desire to maintain the Income tax is simply a part of that larger desire which led him to resist previous measures for diminishing the burdens of the people. His plea, too, is always the same. "It is not expedient to cut down the income of the Treasury in the manner proposed." That was his argument last year, when, despite his antagonism, a reduction of eighty millions was effected. It is his argument now, when the repeal of the Income tax, involving but twelve millions, awaits the consideration of Congress.

The policy with which Mr. BOUTWELL has identified himself, presupposes the possession of a large surplus. The larger the surplus, the happier is Mr. BOUTWELL. The overshadowing idea in his mind is the redemption of unmatured bonded indebtedness. He would have the people endure an exhaustive strain in order that he may save certain interest at the rate of six per cent. in gold. His dogged opposition to the abolition or reduction of taxes is then intelligible, and, in its way, consistent.

But Mr. BOUTWELL'S point of view is not that from which the people look at the subject. His is the official view—theirs is the view that is forced upon them by the embarrassments of business and the depression under which industry staggers. The load he would fasten upon them, they protest they cannot carry. And Congress has shown that it is of their way of thinking. It has not moved so fast or so freely as they would have liked it to do, but it has moved in the direction which they have indicated. But for the relief which the cutting down of internal taxes afforded, we do not know what would ere now have happened to multitudes of traders and many branches of manufacture. That reduction helped largely to save them from disaster—helped them, especially, to endure the pressure incident to the shrinkage of values which has gone on rapidly during the last eighteen months. The benefits resulting from the lightening of the fiscal load far outweigh in importance any conceivable gain arising from the application of surplus to the diminution of debt.

As Congress, in what it has hitherto done in regard to taxation, has acted in direct opposition to the recommendations of Mr. BOUTWELL, we indulge the hope that the entreaties he has addressed to the Ways and Means Committee in favor of retaining the income tax, will be equally ineffective. Again and again Congress has practically declared that as fast and as far as possible the taxes shall be reduced. It has, moreover, asserted its own opinion of the revenue required for the maintenance of the public credit,—and that opinion, we need scarcely say, has been at variance with Mr. BOUTWELL'S. Will it now abruptly stop, with the most offensive of all the taxes unrepealed? There were some reasons for perpetuating it so long as it formed a prolific source of revenue. Having brought down its yield to a round twelve millions, or less, it is not worth the vexation and injustice which it occasions, nor the costly machinery which its assessment and collection necessitates. We have the testimony of Commissioner PLEASONTON that the ratio of the cost of collecting this tax much exceeds the cost of collecting any other tax. It is, therefore, relatively, the least productive, as well as the most odious of our revenue items. In fact, deducting from the gross receipts, as estimated by the Commissioner, the probable expenses of the Income tax service, as determined by experience, the net value of the tax to the Government cannot compensate for the injury done, or for the unpopularity which its retention entails on the party in power. To-day, it is understood, the Ways and Means Committee will report, and the House, we trust, will avail itself of the report to sweep the tax out of existence.

## The Testimonial Nuisance.

The best and the worst of men have this much, at least, in common—that they cannot very easily dispense with the good opinion of their fellows. We should imagine, for example, that a detected thief would find the public execration, to which he is for a short time exposed, to be about the severest part of the ordeal to which he has to submit; and we should suppose that one of the chief consolations which liberty brings to him is the prospect of looking forward to the undisturbed friendship of a select circle, where his achievements obtain their legitimate meed of praise, and where the only blot on his escutcheon consists in having been found out. We can explain on no other theory but this the late outburst of sociability, fraternizing, and mutual admiration generally that have diversified the even tenor of the career of the rank and file of the cohorts of Tammany. These gentry have for some time past been treated to an amount of outspoken truth, under which, callous as they are, they have shown unmistakable signs of wincing. All the congenial obscurity under which their tortuous ways are hidden, has not prevented sundry gleams of very uncongenial light from reaching them; and their indifference has been about as awkwardly assumed as that of the pickpocket who should stolidly thrust his hands into his own pockets when the bull's eye of the policeman had just made manifest their extraction from the pockets of somebody else. By way of dissipating the sneaking consciousness of what very unworthy personages they are, our local rulers have lately shown a quite unprecedented fondness for each other's society and that of their retainers. In such company obtrusive public opinion finds no entrance. The lords of the feast can smile complacently on the recipients of their bounty, and the lesser rogues can find unalloyed pleasure in contemplating the great masters of the profession, and in discussing the gradual steps that led them to that proud eminence.

The festive gatherings of Tammany that began very early in the season, and of which last night's levee by the "Boss" at the Metropolitan is but one of an apparently interminable series, have been pleasantly varied by a perfect eruption of testimonial schemes. The more a reflective and discerning public condemned, the more the supporters of the "Ring" felt called on to approve, and in proportion to the violence of the attack which the leaders have sustained, so great must be the testimony afforded by a servile crowd of followers, that, in their eyes, at least, their reputation is exactly what it ought to be. The bigger the job the more numerous the pickings, is a first principle among the Tammany braves, great and small, and the master minds that concoct gigantic schemes of plunder are eminently deserving of the highest honors of their Pantheon. From TWEED'S statue to the "elaborately engrossed resolutions" presented to Sheriff BRENNAN when he emerged from the chrysalis stage of Police Commissioner, there is an immense interval both in comparative and actual estimate of merit. Unfortunately for the Police, however, the new Sheriff had a soul above parchment. Testimonials of a more substantial character had suddenly become the rage, and he, as one of the leading magnates found it somewhat beneath his dignity to be so lamely recognized. His late subordinates had evidently been corrupted by the public sentiment which supposes that when a man is paid for doing his duty he is not entitled, in virtue of that fact, to any special reward. For a common policeman, that may be a good enough rule; but for a Commissioner and Sheriff elect, the case is entirely different. Thus it came that the beautiful engrossed resolutions were found to be so much waste paper, and the "unbounded stomach" of Sheriff BRENNAN could only be satisfied by the Police showing "how much" they appreciated him.

Had this been left entirely to the private opinion of the force, it is probable that the result would have been rather unsatisfactory. But as the men are there rather as the appointees of Tammany than the servants of the public, it was fit that they should be left no choice in the matter. Pay-day came, and with it a request to subscribe something in recognition of the shining virtues of Judge BRENNAN. A "Patrolman," who has meanwhile given his five dollars—much needed as it was to buy his wife a new dress withal—writes us with a view to know why he or any other officer should have been mulcted for this testimonial. We confess our utter inability to satisfy him on that point. Had he or any of his fellow-sufferers interrogated the clerk who presented the paper, and whose face so unmistakably hinted the penalty of refusal, we do not suppose that he would have been made much wiser. Tammany willed it, and that is about the only explanation that the plundered Police will ever get, just as it is the only explanation that a plundered public has hitherto got of much greater outrages.

## Why Not Quote the American Lawyer?

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, in his discussion with Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, shelters himself under a declaration made by Lord ERSKINE during the trial of an information for libel against THOMAS PAINE. This citation, however, does not touch the point in the controversy. The declaration was made in a criminal cause, and was designed by Lord ERSKINE to apply only to such a cause; for he says: "From the moment that any advocate can be permitted to say, that he will or will not stand *between the Crown and the subject arraigned in the Court where he sits to practice*, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end." The care with which the principle is limited to criminal causes is apparent; no broad and unqualified statement of duty is made, and the right of choice is reserved in all other cases.

No intelligent man will attack the rule thus laid down. Its maintenance is essential to the preservation of liberty. But there is a wide difference between trials in which the Government arraigns the subject, and those which are brought between private individuals. In the former case the individual has no choice; he must be a defendant, and the interests of the whole community require that judgment shall be rendered according to law. To secure this result he must have counsel, and hence it is that Courts have power to assign counsel to prisoners. It is the duty of the Court to see that a criminal has a legal adviser. Lord ERSKINE'S declaration would be an authority directly in point, if cited to justify counsel in undertaking the defense of any one of the Erie people indicted for a criminal offense in the management of the road; but not otherwise.

Private controversies are quite another matter. No man is bound dishonestly to prosecute, or dishonestly to defend a cause. If he sees fit to attempt to use Courts for dishonest purposes, he must take his chances of obtaining counsel to sustain him. There is no principle of public duty which requires counsel to undertake such causes. Their relation to all private litigations is not one of duty, but of choice. They engage in them, or not, as they please. Under ordinary circumstances, the character of the client is immaterial, for a wicked man may have a just cause. But counsel are responsible for the character of the causes they undertake, to the extent of the knowledge they can fairly acquire before entering upon them; just as they are unquestionably responsible for an honest prosecution or defense while the causes are in their hands.

If within the last twenty-five years there has been any one man, at the New-York Bar, whose opinion would command general assent, that man was the late WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. In an address delivered by him at the commencement at Hamilton College, a year or two before his death, he uttered these forcible words: "No honorable lawyer will ever, by trick or chicanery, by any imposition upon a court or jury, by an intentional perversion of the law or the facts of the case, pollute his forensic robes. While his duty to his client requires him to present in argument every just consideration which may influence the determination, and to array his facts and to present his views of the law in their most imposing form, nevertheless, it is a duty resting upon higher sanctions, and affecting his whole position and future life, not to say or do anything which a conscience enlightened by religion may not approve. The theory that an advocate speaks as his client would speak, and in his place and stead only, is false when applied to justify any departure from propriety, sincerity, or truth. No man, for himself or for another, may do either of these things and be blameless. No lawyer may place himself in the stead of the murderer, the thief, the perjurer, the dishonest litigant, and utter their language and be blameless. No forensic robe was ever made to cover crime, dishonesty, or dishonor, nor to enable its wearer to imitate the voice and use the language of felons and cheats."

Mr. NOYES was doubtless right, and, if so, Mr. D. D. FIELD must be wrong. In fact, the former friend of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD emphatically rebukes the degradation of position, talent, and influence which the Erie defense exacts. With an authority so much later and more pertinent than Lord ERSKINE'S, we may safely set aside Mr. FIELD'S misuse of the declaration he so triumphantly quotes.

## Fires in Hotels.

For the curious succession in which any particular form of crime repeats itself there are many plausible explanations. The natural influence of the mimetic instinct, stronger, perhaps, for vice than virtue, and the strange fascination of any unusual phase of wickedness, would alone serve to account for it. But where shall we seek any adequate reason for the strange recurrence of such disasters as the burning, in quick succession, of so many steamers on the Mississippi, and of hotels in different parts of the country? Almost daily, for weeks past, we have had to chronicle a catastrophe of the former kind, until it must seem almost like "tempting Providence" to take passage on a Mississippi steam-boat at all. Hardly have we forgotten the midnight horrors of that Richmond conflagration, which laid the Spottswood Hotel in ruins, when we are called on to record a similar disaster in Wisconsin. The fire which a week ago destroyed the Halliday House, of Kenosha, in that State, seems to have lacked no feature which could heighten its terrors. The night was uncommonly dark, cold, and stormy, with a strong wind and a heavy fall of sleet and snow. Two gentlemen returning from a ball discovered flames issuing from the building, and gave the alarm. The fire spread so rapidly that communication by the stairways was soon impossible. The two hand engines which seem to have constituted the entire resources for putting out a fire, were, as may well be imagined, totally useless. The ladders hastily brought from neighboring barns and hay-lofts, reached only to the second of the four stories. And in this state of affairs the bewildered sleepers were suddenly summoned to grope their way through the smoke to the street, and in too many instances they were driven back blinded and scorched to perish in the flames.

Seven lives are known to have been so lost, and two of the inmates escaped so fearfully burned that death was deemed inevitable. Thus, nine out of thirty persons in the house when the fire broke out fell victims to its fury. Perhaps the most affecting incident of the affair was the death of a lady and her four children through a fatal mistake of the hotel proprietor, who insisted he had seen them come out, and so prevented the preparations for their rescue. Their bodies were found in the ruins. The clerk of the house, while on his way to alarm the inmates, was frightfully and fatally burned by the explosion of kerosene in the lamp-room, where the fire is thought first to have originated.

It will not diminish our pity for these hapless victims of the most shocking of casualties if we profit by the lesson of their fate. We have now had a second warning; the third may come in an even more impressive fashion. New-York may at any time be the scene of a hotel-burning as much more appalling than either of these, as the average population of one of our huge caravanseries exceeds that of a provincial hotel. The authorities will be blamed if they fail at once to enforce the use in all our hotels of every possible precaution in the way of fire-escapes, of fire-proof stairways and elevators, of rope ladders, and water-tanks in the upper stories. A feeble effort in this direction was made after the Spottswood tragedy, but once public attention was diverted, it of course died out. This time let there be no such failure. New-York does not desire to repeat the experience of Richmond and Kenosha.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The *Herald* says that we are endeavoring to create a prejudice against the Roman Catholics on the score of their religion. That is a complete, though we have no doubt unintentional, misrepresentation of our whole position. We have not the least wish to interfere with the rights of Roman Catholics—all that we venture to plead for is that some few rights may still be left to the weak and despised Protestants. If anybody has tried to stir up religious strife, it is Senator NORTON, whose infamous bill now in the Legislature is aimed at the suppression of all places of refuge for the young, except those under the direction of Roman Catholics. It is all mighty fine, when Protestants are attacked and try to defend themselves, to call out, "Don't be bigoted—don't make a religious war." Why don't the Roman Catholics think of that before they become aggressors? We only ask for *equal* rights. But they would take everything, and then if we dare to utter a mild protest against their rapacity, we are accused of intolerance. The upshot of it all is that Protestants may as well admit at once that they exist only upon sufferance.

When a man has been hard at work for about twenty-seven years, and has only just begun to reap the fruits of his labors, it seems rather hard to our human eyes that he should be struck down by death. This was poor TOM ROBERTSON'S lot. It is not so very long ago that he was glad to pick up a stray guinea for writing a "London letter" to a provincial paper, and hawked his plays about from manager to manager without being able even to get them read. His taste turned always to dramatic writing, and he could never be induced to work regularly at journalism—from which he might have obtained at least a modest competence. Had success visited him a few years sooner, poor fellow, we might not now have to record his death—but there were long years during which he could not spare the money to take even an annual holiday, or to seek relief from the rigors of an English Winter. Hence a natural weakness of the lungs developed into settled disease, and when he became the "rage," and managers clamored at his doors for more plays, and gold enough awaited him if he could only have earned it, the hand of death was already upon him. "At last I am successful," he said to a friend three years ago, "but I am afraid success has come too late." His constitution was broken up by anxiety, overwork, and many sufferings. His later plays have all been written under the deadening influence of ill health. Had he lived to be BOUCICAULT'S age, he might have given the world something equal to the best productions of SHERIDAN, and not sunk like BOUCICAULT to write for carpenters and redfire makers. ROBERTSON was an amiable and generous man, and for many years had to care for poor relatives as well as for himself. A dramatic writer of greater promise has not appeared during the present century.

For the benefit of people who may be attacked by the man CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA, and who are foolishly tempted to buy him off, instead of fairly tackling and exposing him, a "sample lie" was picked out, and DANA invited to stand by it. He was obliged to wriggle out, and, of course, he did it like a knave. It is only necessary to repeat that his original statement was in all respects, and from beginning to end, in letter and in spirit, the very reverse of the truth, and that he knew it was so when he made it. Life would be too short to follow him through all his twistings and turnings, and into all the abysses of slander and dirt into which he will now plunge, like a mad bull. He had a fair chance of proving *one* assertion, and may still have the same offer about that assertion as altered; but he is obliged to slink away with a word of four letters branded on his forehead. People may judge from a single example as well as from a dozen how little this libeler's word is to be taken when he forges accusations against the President, or Gov. FISH, or Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, or any other gentleman who refuses to comply with his demands. For the present, therefore, he may be dismissed, a convicted slanderer, to the contempt of every decent man, and to the sympathy of his confederate of the Brooklyn *Eagle*—*arcades ambo*, or as some say, "blackguards both."

It has long been a stock argument with the men who have violently possessed themselves of the control and the emoluments of the Erie Railroad, that the opposition to their system of management originated solely with an insignificant minority of the shareholders, and that by far the larger number of these unfortunate beings were perfectly well contented to allow their legitimate earnings to go to pay for the orgies of FISK, Jr., and the retaining fees of the lawyers. The public has hitherto supposed that had the owners of Erie stock been allowed to exercise their legitimate control over the acts of an irresponsible clique, they would very quickly have terminated the reign of FISK, GOULD & CO., and very materially diminished the professional income of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and his associates. There is now a chance for the shareholders of Erie resuming the position of which they have been unjustly deprived. The tide even of judicial sentiment is turning against the fraud, and it is for the people who have been most directly injured to show that they are as conscious as other people of the source of their wrongs. A petition against the Erie Directors' act—signed in such perfect innocence by our ingenuous Governor—now lies for signature at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 57 Wall-street, and every shareholder who is not personally identified with the infamous Grand Opera-house Ring ought to sign it at once.

A country correspondent sends us another of the familiar circulars which hold out to the unwary a prospect of riches beyond the dreams of avarice, by the simple method of circulating counterfeit currency. Our correspondent says that "these confidence men cannot be exposed too much or too often." We are disposed to think that publicity may sometimes assist the operations of these scoundrels as much as secrecy. Every sane man that reads his newspaper must be cognizant of dozens of cases in which victims have been fleeced by the same stale dodge as the circular before us recommends. If the record of facts is not sufficient to put the unwary on their guard, any amount of good advice will certainly be equally powerless, and the number of counterfeiters' circulars that have lately found their way into print give some color to the suspicion that these operators take this method of getting a cheap advertisement.

The only hopeful sign in connection with the failure of Alabama to pay interest on certain railroad bonds which its Government has guaranteed, is the anxiety of the local Democratic Press to disclaim all affinity with repudiation. The financial obligations of the State must be looked into, they tell us, and while the scrutiny goes on default must occur. They are emphatic, too, in the declaration that great wrong has been done the State, which must be protected by a reconsideration of the stipulations of law. But they protest that they are not repudiators. The protest comes too late to save the reputation of the new Democratic Government, or to avert the mischief which the bad faith of Alabama has occasioned to innocent holders of its bonds, and the distrust which it has created in regard to Southern securities generally. The effect will be seen when next Alabama seeks Northern money for the prosecution of local improvements.

Chicago has expended much money in the building of a new prison and providing it with machinery suitable for various forms of manufacturing industry. Having spent the money, how to render the investment profitable was the problem next to be solved. In its consideration, one great difficulty presented itself: manufacturing industry requires a certain degree of mechanical skill, and the acquisition of that involves time. But the City Prison is intended for the occupancy of prisoners that are summarily dealt with by the Police Justices, and the confinement of such prisoners rarely exceeds a few weeks. In the majority of instances it is limited to ten or fourteen days. Now, these terms of imprisonment are fatal to the theory of productive labor on which the establishment has been constructed; and the local Dogberrys, after much deliberation, have hit upon an expedient which evinces no common ingenuity. A City ordinance has been passed empowering the Police Justices to sentence vagrants and petty offenders to two years' labor in the Prison! The local papers are wondering whether this monstrous device is not "some ghastly joke." But it seems to be regarded by its authors as a master-stroke of strategy, though what Jane Smith will think of it when she is made to atone for flogging her husband by working two years in jail, we should not like to say.

## Personal.

Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington; Hon. E. Crane, of Boston, and A. A. Weightman, of Rhode Island, are at the Astor House. Gen. Robert Lenox Banks and Mrs. Gov. Hoffman are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. J. Tillinghast, of Albany; Hon. Clinton E. Page and Col. Crane of Chicago; Hon. O. Townsend, of Cleveland; Hon. M. R. Waite, of Toledo, and Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. D. K. McCarthy and H. M. Rowling, of Syracuse; Gen. Carender, of St. Louis; Henry Howard, of Boston, and A. K. Van Keuren, of Kingston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. Varona, of Cuba, is at the Union-place Hotel. Commander Pearson, of the United States Navy; Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, and G. O. Marcy, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lieut.-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel. George A. Lovering, Jr., recently cashier of the Mt. Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, has returned to his old head-quarters at the Spingler House, in this City.

# WASHINGTON.

### Pacific Railroads Before Congress and the Committees—Encroachments of the Women Repelled—Bills Relating to Commerce—The Air Line Railroad—Claims of Discharged Soldiers for Travel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The action of the Appropriations Committee of the House on the bill of Mr. Lawrence and resolution of Mr. Butler, in reference to the Government interests in the Pacific Railroads, has resulted in an agreement upon a measure which will affect the interests of the roads favorably, though the details are withheld by the Committee, in consequence of an especial injunction of secrecy. Mr. Lawrence's bill, which was very severe, and proposed to enforce the collection of the interest on the basis of the Attorney-General's opinion, was almost unanimously rejected. The Committee may possibly report to-morrow. In the meantime a very interesting conspiracy to "squeeze" the roads, as it is termed, has blossomed here into full proportions. One of the partners of a Wall-street firm, which has been largely engaged in bearing the Pacific Railroad securities, has taken quarters on Pennsylvania-avenue, and is keeping open house in the most liberal style. Sentiment against the roads is manufactured and sent to New-York. On pretense of standing up for the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, assumed facts are invented, and by means of champagne, oysters, and contingent "short" interests in the stock and bonds of the roads, certain correspondents have been roped into the combination, and their papers are used to further the ends of the conspiracy. Today there is some alarm. The "short" interest is very large, and the thing has not worked according to expectation. If the action of Congress should be unfavorable to the speculative combination against the Companies, there may possibly be an unpleasant explosion. The Southern Pacific Railroad today proved strong enough for all practical purposes. Mr. Maynard's notice on Saturday that he would move to take it from the Speaker's table today and refer it, was made today, with the proviso that the Pacific Railroad Committee should be at liberty to report it back any time after the 15th inst. This required two-thirds, and was agreed to by the strong vote of 129 to 61, but this vote was doubtless much stronger because it was generally known that the Committee had already considered the bill, or a duplicate of it, and had resolved, when it should come before them, to report it back with a substitute cutting off all branches, and giving a grant only to a main trunk line straight through from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, Cal. It will be reported back in this shape, and will then undoubtedly pass. It is probably the only measure that will pass this session. The central branch of the Union Pacific, which wants to be enabled to connect with the latter, which end was prevented when, by the action of Congress, the route of the latter was deflected so as to leave the Atchison Road sticking out in the air, was not so fortunate. Another motion to restore it to the Speaker's table, was beaten by yeas 122 to 77—not two-thirds. It would pass if it ever could be reached.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Hon. Dennis McCarthy, of the Ways and Means Committee, returned this morning and to-morrow the Committee will take up the income tax repeal resolution and endeavor to bring it to a vote.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE WOMEN.

The woman's suffrage advocates, led by Mr. Julian, today made an effort to obtain the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening next, for the use of Woodhull, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, and others, in holding a woman's suffrage meeting. It was beaten by 149 nays to 42 yeas, not the required two-thirds by a great deal. Just prior thereto, that cordial woman-hater, Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, called the attention of the Committee on Rules to the fact that the Committee Rooms of the House were occupied for other purposes than those assigned by the rules. His inquiry was directed at the fact that the women have been occupying the room of the Committee on Education and Labor.

ASSIGNMENTS OF BUSINESS.

The pressure for assignments of business for the remaining days of the session is very strong, and a sharp contest took place in the House this afternoon, on a motion of Judge Bingham to assign next Wednesday evening for further reports from the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to. Mr. Bingham excepted from this privilege the bill to amend the Enforcement act, and the bill enlarging the Eastern Judicial District of New-York, giving notice that on Monday next, after the morning hour, he would move to suspend the rules for the consideration of the first of these measures.

EXTRA APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations have adopted the recommendation of the Secretary of State asking for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to meet the increased expenses of the Legation at Paris, consequent upon the vast requirements of the state of war, and also the increased expenses of the Legations at London, Berlin and Madrid, resulting from the same cause. The Committee has also agreed to appropriae $45,000 for the extension of the Government Printing-office on Delaware-avenue, and $200,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building on the Treasury grounds for the Treasury Note Printing Bureau.

BILLS RELATING TO COMMERCE.

The Postal bill, which was, under the rule, the business regularly before the Senate today, was postponed for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Chandler, the Chairman of that Committee, had twenty-eight bills in his charge, on which he desired action. Some of them were passed, a few were laid aside for the present, and the remainder will come before the Senate to-morrow, unless, when to-morrow comes, the Senate shall have changed its mind, and votes to postpone the regular order, which has happened almost every day lately.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The last bill which Mr. Chandler called up today was the Air-line Railroad bill. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, hoped it would be postponed, as his colleague, Mr. Vickers, who was absent, desired to be heard on the subject. Mr. Sherman said Mr. Vickers had already spoken one whole day on it, but Mr. Casserly objected that there had been no debate on the bill during the present Congress. Thereupon it was shown that just about a year ago it had been postponed for exactly the same reason put forward today, namely, the absence of Mr. Vickers. Mr. Morton is among those who desire more debate before the bill passes. Mr. Chandler said he had been trying to obtain action on the bill for four years, and he thought that was long enough for Senators to prepare themselves for discussion and to decide how to vote. The Senate adjourned pending its consideration, and it comes up again the first thing after 1 o'clock to-morrow.

BRINGING OUT THE PET SCHEMES.

As the time for final adjournment draws near Senators who have charge of pet measures of a public or private nature are on the alert to spring them on the Senate at every possible opportunity. Today, pending the discussion of a bill from the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Stewart compromised with Mr. Chandler for five minutes in which to pass a mining bill, on the consideration of not making a speech on the pending question. Stewart has been begging the Senate to let him pass this bill for about a week, sometimes five or six times a day. It is exceedingly hard, however, for any bill of questionable propriety to get through the Senate in this way, for when they come up an objection by a single Senator prevents their passage, and sharp vigilance is practiced by several Senators.

CLAIM OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR.

A joint resolution today proposed by Mr. Williams, directing the Postmaster-General to settle the claim of one Lockwood for an unknown amount, called out an allusion to the Chorpenning swindle, and the Postmaster-General will only be directed to report to Congress what amount Lockwood ought to receive, leaving the responsibility of payment finally with that body.

A MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE BILL.

A bill of Mr. Thayer's, giving the Union Pacific Railroad Company power to build a bridge across the Mississippi, was likewise laid over for future examination.

THE CASE OF DR. MILLER.

It now appears that the passage of the bill to repeal the test oath does not admit Dr. Miller, of Georgia, to his seat without further legislation. Its provisions apply only to persons who shall be elected to office after the date of its passage, and not to those elected, as in the case of Dr. Miller, before that time. It is claimed that, as the spirit of the bill and its title also clearly include the case of the Senator from Georgia, the Senate might properly waive the technicality of the language of the text and admit him to a seat. This is not likely to be done, and Mr. Thurman, now absent, when he returns, is expected to press the needful action of Congress.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCES.

The fifteenth section of the act of Jan. 29, 1813, enacted that whenever an officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service of the United States, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money for such time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day. The War Department and the accounting officers of the Treasury have always held that a discharge to carry travel pay must be on the motion of the Government, and that officers who went out by resignation were not entitled to it. The Court of Claims in the case of Lieut. J. W. Price, a resigned officer, overruled this construction and gave judgment in favor of the officer, which on appeal to the Supreme Court, was affirmed by an equally divided Court, Controller Brodhead has decided that this judgment applies only to the case in which it was given, and it is understood that similar claims will be rejected as heretofore, until a majority of the Supreme Court shall give judgment on the principle involved. All officers who have resigned under the facts stated since the war of 1812, are affected by this ruling of the Court, and it would require more than a $1,000,000 to liquidate their claims.

COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE MINT.

In addition to the other Commissioners to attend the annual assay at the Philadelphia Mint, the President has also selected Col. Robert J. Stevens, formerly Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The House adjourned about 9 o'clock, after several hours of filibustering on a motion of Mr. Dawes to suspend the rules and concur with the Senate in the passage of the joint resolution to appropriate $10,000 for paying the expenses of the Special Committee now investigating Southern affairs. A motion was immediately made to adjourn, which was lost, and then the yeas and nays were called on the motion to suspend. The Democrats refused to vote on this motion, and when the call was concluded, no quorum had voted. Mr. Dawes next succeeded in having a call of the House ordered, in which proceeding a long time was spent, when a few more than a quorum had been brought in, most of whom were Republican members, the yeas and nays were called again, and the resolution with an amendment, raising the appropriation to $20,000, was passed.

### Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WEST POINT INVESTIGATION.

The Subcommittee of the House Military Committee, which recently visited West Point to examine into the condition of affairs, and the causes of recent troubles among the cadets, today made a report to the Military Committee, which was debated at some length. The majority of the Subcommittee recommend the dismissal of the entire first class, except four, and the censure of the officers, and the minority of the Subcommittee recommend that the usual privileges extended to the class, such as graduation furlough, be denied them. The report of the full Committee is now in course of preparation.

BERGEN HEIGHTS ARSENAL.

The President has approved the bill directing the Secretary of War to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.

DEATH OF AN ASSESSOR.

A telegram, today, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announces the death of Assessor Singleton, of the First West Virginia District.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

George C. Stevens, to be Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, Wis.: Isaac H. Duval, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District of West Virginia; William P. Wingate, to be Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations:

Alexander Rives, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia; Robert W. Hughes, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; A. S. Gray, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia; J. R. Young, to be Postmaster at Camden, Ark.; A. T. Seymour, to be Postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark.

## SUPREME COURT.

### Decisions Rendered in Washington Yesterday.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following decisions were rendered yesterday in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 2.—*Ward, Executor, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a proceeding to recover on forty-three loan office certificates of the United States for $400 each, with interest from the date of their issue, 1779. The petition was dismissed by the Court of Claims, the Court finding that the certificate had not been duly countersigned by a Commissioner for the State of Georgia, by which State they were issued, and charged as required by law, and that this indorsement they presented was not shown to be authorized. It was also held that the fact that interest had been paid on some of the certificates for some time did not raise a legal presumption that the person indorsing them had been recognized as a Commissioner to sign them. This Court now affirms that judgment, Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion, and holding that the fact of payment of interest did not bind the Government, for no purpose to ratify the acts of the alleged Commission, or in indorsing the certificate, appeared, and the paper bearing his signature was rejected as soon as the attention of the proper department was called to the subject. The history of the issue of the certificates is examined at length, and the conclusion is that they are not a just charge on the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Justice Field dissents, being of the opinion that the demand before the Court is a just obligation of the United States, as binding as any part of the public debt of the country.

No. 64.—*The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company vs. Oliver, Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.—The Court in this case affirmed the right of the State of Massachusetts to impose a tax of four per cent. on all premiums paid to such insurance companies incorporated under the laws of foreign countries. The Court also held that notwithstanding the fact that these companies are not strictly corporations under the British laws, still, having all the attributes of corporations and having conferred upon them all the essential privileges of corporations, they must be regarded as such in this country.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 75.—*Martin vs. Transportation Company et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Wisconsin.—This was a case of collision, and the Court below divided the loss, holding that the neglect causing the accident was mutual. That decree is now affirmed here. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 69.—*Wing vs. Schoonmaker.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This case presented the question whether the principle upon the same impression is made on different parts of the same photographic plate by means of a sliding plate-holder, is an old or a new invention. The Court below decided that it was in use some years before the alleged invention of the appellant, and dismissed the bill. The decree dismissing the bill is affirmed here by a divided Court. Mr. Justice Nelson announced the decision.

No. 164.—*Parmelee vs. Lawrence.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the Court holding that where the allegation is that a State Court has sustained a local law, claimed to be in violation of the Federal Constitution, if it shall appear that the same decision could have been arrived at without any reference to the particular statute, the case is not one for review in this Court on a writ of error. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was admitted to the Bar of this Court.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Theatrical.

MR. FORREST AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, after an absence of three years, returned last night to the Metropolitan stage. Although the weather was piercingly cold, the Fourteenth Street Theatre was occupied by a highly-intelligent audience, and Mr. Forrest, on his appearance, was welcomed with much enthusiasm. "King Lear" was the play chosen for this re-entrance, and, considering the long-established fame won by the tragedian in the chief character, and other especial elements of present fitness, the selection was a judicious one. Mr. Forrest acted with marked spirit and care, and was repeatedly summoned before the curtain during the evening to receive the congratulations of the public. Of his support we are unable to speak as highly as we could wish; but it is only justice to say that we have never seen Mr. Forrest play *Lear* better, or in some respects so well, as on this occasion.

For over two hundred and fifty years the story of *Lear* has been confessed the most affecting in any language. The learned tell us of its existence before that time. Some say it was first narrated by Geoffrey, of Monmouth, from whom it was translated by Hollingshed. Others impute its origin to the *Gesta Romanorum* and to the *Romance of Perceforest.* It is certain that a play on this theme was entered at Stationer's Hall in 1594—and that Shakespeare's tragedy was not written until ten years after. Still his version is the one of universal and impregnable acceptance. To the hearts of mankind it is truer than history and more sublime in its way than any previous or subsequent conception. It has been compared to the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, but only to establish its superiority. In its extraordinary picture of disordered reason, it has been set side by side with the *Orestes* of Euripides and, by what was once held in higher esteem than now, the *Clementina* of Richardson—but only with like result. The figure of *Priam* supplicating *Achilles* for the dead body of *Hector* has been called the most affecting in all antiquity; yet it is no doubt true that poor old *Lear*, wandering amid thunder and lightning on the desolate heath, with the reason half extinguished, his heart wholly broken, and his snowy, venerable head beaten by the pitiless storm, surpasses for pathos and grandeur even the master-piece of Homer. The wonderful discrimination of Shakespeare between the real madness of the unhappy King and the simulated insanity of *Edgar* has been often dwelt upon. *Edgar*, in all the imaginative flights that illustrate his assumption of the "Turleygood" or "Bedlam Beggar," never hints at the real cause of his woe, while *Lear* finds the source of his grief associated with every thought, and even with every inanimate object. Charles Lamb, it is supposed, wrote the article "Theatralia," in *The Reflector*, which oracularly declares that "Lear" cannot be acted at all. This can be said with more or less plausibility of all Shakespeare's tragedies. We think it can be affirmed with more truth of "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" than of "Lear." At all events, there have been of the actors habitually playing both parts a greater number acceptable in "Lear" than in "Hamlet;" and it will hardly be disputed that Mr. Forrest is among that number. His performance never was, perhaps is not now, of even excellence; but it has very remarkable merit, is distinguished by flashes of electric power, and altogether is an embodiment that deserves to be accounted memorable.

Mr. Forrest depicts the parental affection of *Lear* with infinite pathos and beauty. The touching and exquisitely-managed scene with the body of *Cordelia* at the close—the *Cordelia* whose truth was her sole dower, and whom the deluded King in his wild rage cast off as a stranger forever—is one of the finest examples we can recall of Mr. Forrest's naturalness, feeling and artistic power. It is idle to deny the force of such acting as this, or to say that it is a thing easy to compass. The scenes in the storm, too, are superbly grand. They are not only picturesque, varied and majestic, showing the distraught sovereign even in abject misery to be "every inch a King," but are minutely accurate as psychological studies. We doubt whether, not the ordinary keeper of a madhouse only, but such judges as Dr. Maudsley or Dr. Hammond could point out defects in any of the crazed passages of Mr. Forrest's *Lear.* The earlier parts of the impersonation may lack something of the tremendous energy that once, in paricular speeches, was projected into them, but it is questionable how far this can be stigmatized as a disadvantage, especially when they are now so richly freighted with feeling. *Lear* is very old, and to endow him with a vigor that would be highly exceptional, even in a robust young man, was always open to criticism. The famous curse, as Mr. Forrest now gives it, is, vocally speaking, less overwhelming than formerly; but assuredly it is more natural, it is a world more pitiful, and so, to our minds, more effective. Too frequently, in our judgment, the tragedian of yore gave the impression in *Lear* that he was buffeting fate and fortune instead of being buffeted by them. The difference between the two in favor of the latter, for moving the compassion and sympathy of the spectator, is undeniable. The contrast between

> "* * * A poor old man
> As full of grief as age, wretched in both!"

and a Titan who seems to defy Heaven's lightnings themselves, implies a change so striking as to invite serious examination; and the result is, undoubtedly, favorable to the *Lear* we see, rather than to the *Lear* we saw before. The terrific imprecation spoken of ends the first act, as Mr. Forrest plays it; and this is, dramatically speaking, an improvement on the arrangement of the original text. We must say, however, that this change is almost the only one that in any sense improves on the tragedy as Shakespeare wrote it. It certainly has the artistic advantage of avoiding anti-climax.

Of all Shakespeare's plays, "Lear" is that with which the greatest liberties are taken in the acting, the example of Tate being followed very freely by performers and managers. We have seen the play opened by *Edmund*, with the fine soliloquy beginning, "Thou, Nature, art my Goddess," by *Kent* and *Gloster*, with the colloquy referring to the division of the kingdom, and in other ways. Mr. Forrest, as is well known, altogether omits the *Fool*, by preserving which character we must confess the opinion that the effect of the tragedy is greatly enhanced. The astonishing manner in which the littleness and vanity of life are suggested by the contrast of *Lear's* awful anguish and the *Fool's* pitying flippancy, is unparalleled by anything in literature. We believe that Mr. Forrest at one time thought of restoring the *Fool*, and that Mr. Henry Placide was to have acted the part. Mr. Macready, however, came to this country and played *Lear* according to the original text between the formation and execution of th isdesign, and the American tragedian naturally objected to being accused, as he probably would have been, of copying the innovation of the Englishman. The *Fool* is effective when read in the closet; but he is still more so when heard on the stage. There is about him a tenderness and sweetness that place *Lear's Fool* apart from and above all other of Shakespeare's gentlemen in motley. He excites affection as well as mirth. When *Lear* complains that he has not seen him for two days, the explanation is proffered, that "since my young lady's going into France, the *Fool* hath much pined away;" and Stevens says, acutely enough, that this provokes an interest in his favor such as his wit alone might have failed to procure for him. Some of the cleverest apothegms and repartees that Shakespeare ever invented he puts into the mouth of this jester, and appreciative readers who once become familiar with the text, must always regret the absence of the *Fool* from the version of Nahum Tate, which on the stage is commonly seen.

In spite, however, of omissions which we can neither approve nor pass without objection, the acting tragedy of "King Lear" still remains a splendid if mutilated poem, a profound lesson and warning, and a salutary elevator and purifier of the soul. It teaches how vain are all the efforts of humanity to break moral laws and to evade punishment. It shows with tremendous force how even-handed is the justice that commends the ingredients of the poisoned chalice of filial ingratitude and selfishness to the lips of the inventor—that in truth

> "The gods *are* just, and of our pleasant vices
> Make instruments to scourge us."

And Mr. Forrest, let us add, gives a grand, and elaborate, and—as compared with former years—a mellowed and symmetrical picture of this most exacting character. Notably finer is he now than ever in his pathos and his frenzy—two supremely important elements. That there may not still be faults in this interpretation—blemishes of mannerism, perhaps, and now and then of exaggerated transition—we need not assert. Yet Mr. Forrest's performance of *King Lear*, standing alone, is quite enough to vindicate his claims to the rank of a great artist, and to confirm us in the fear that in some parts, of which this is one, we shall not for many a day, if at all, look upon his like again.

"MONEY" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Bulwer Lytton's ingenious and sparkling comedy of "Money" was played last evening at Wallack's. The main object of this revival was to introduce Mr. Lester Wallack in the part of *Evelyn;* but the cast was in all respects an admirable one, and the comedy was greeted with the warm approval it thoroughly deserved. A very fine house was in attendance, and the several performances of Messrs. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe and Ringgold, and Mesdames Barry and Mestayer were keenly relished. We shall endeavor to do justice, in greater detail, to this production at a convenient opportunity. The public will be glad to hear, meanwhile, that "Money" can be seen again at Wallack's Theatre to-night.

BURLESQUE AT THE OLYMPIC.

The new burlesque of "G. L. Richelieu," written by Messrs. Schoenberg and T. B. De Walden for the Olympic Theatre, was acted at that house last evening with most felicitous results. Works of this order are done full justice to by a similar statement of fact. The story coursing through the dialogue and action needs no rehearsal by reason of the familiarity of most play-goers with the play which it reproduces in caricatural form; and the comic exaggeration derived, as much from the skill of the actor as from the fancy of the dramatist, is not to be portrayed adequately by means of a newspaper article. The reader will be sufficiently enlightened, we think, by the information, added to the tidings of the uproarious merriment caused by the burlesque, that the authors of "G. L. Richelieu" have transposed into their smaller frame the plot and the most important incidents of the original play, the characters of which become worthy of the title of "persons of the period," both by language and by deed. In a piece in which it is sought to change every solemn word into a droll saying, much that is undeserving of praise must necessarily appear. There is, however, nothing coarse in the dialogue of "G. L. Richelieu," a good deal that is witty, and an unusually large allowance of timely pleasantries. We should be glad were the subject of pantomime less frequently adverted to than it is. The reminders of the joyous antecedents of the *Cardinal* are the less necessary after an exceedingly funny "exit," during which *Joseph*, whom Mr. Beane, a late *Pantaloon*, embodies, and *Richelieu* himself leave the stage after the usual pantomimic fashion. This mode of departure is not the only one doing credit to the writers of the burlesque. Their scenes are generally symmetrical, and the idea of causing most of the characters to vanish from sight to popular strains suggestive by the titles of their situations and moods, is a good one. In the performance of the travesty, Mr. Fox, as might have been anticipated, bears off the palm. It would be a difficult matter to trace a resemblance between the features of Mr. Fox and those of Mr. Booth, and yet it is undeniable that, thanks to a judicious use of the brush, to a careful observation of the tragedian's mannerisms, and to an accurate imitation of his costumes, an extraordinary deception is effected. The numerous admirers of Mr. Booth's personation of *Richelieu* could not well gather aught but amusement from the doings of a representative of the statesman of impressive appearance and delivery, who draws a circle in chalk about *Julie de Mortimer* previous to threatening her persecutors with an injunction, and who foils the conspirators by feigning death at the close of a pathetic trio ending with "Put Me in My Little Bed." There was abundant fun of this sort in the burletta, and it was heartily appreciated. The acting throughout was satisfying. Miss Ada Harland was a most animated and graceful *De Mauprat*, Mr. E. Coleman an excellent *De Baradas*, and Mr. H. R. Teasdale a fit personator of *Louis XIII.* Little Jennie Yeamans, as *Francois*, displayed once more the precocity already evidenced in "Wee Willie Winkie." A "make-up" of the best effect commended Mr. Beane's labors to the audience. Miss Lillie Eldridge was *Julie de Mortimer.* New scenery, reminding one of that in use up-town, was exhibited during the progress of the burlesque. The curtain fell upon its representation, which, we doubt not, will be vastly improved by a reduction in the wait between the first and second acts, at 10¾ o'clock, and amid unmistakable assurances of popular approval.

PERSONAL.

Mlle. Celine Montaland will sail for France today by the steam-ship *Washington*....Mr. Walter Montgomery will depart for England by the *Algeria* on Wednesday week....Miss Christine Nilsson has recovered quite from her illness. She suffered from chills and fever.

### Musical.

MLLE. HALLIER-DOSSY'S CONCERT.

Last evening the first of a series of concerts by Mlle. Hallier-Dossy, took place at Steinway Hall. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, a large number of persons were kept away, who would, but for this cause of absence, have attended. As it was, the hall was about three-fourths filled. The programme began with a duo by Lucantoni, sung by Mlle. Dossy and Mr. Bartlett. This was followed by a rendering, by Miss Marie Krebs, of a nocturne and a study in A minor, by Chopin. Miss Graziella Ridgway then gave Clay's ballad of "She Wandered Down," and in answer to a recall, "The Brook." "Salve Dimora" was rendered by Signor Leoni, and "The Shades of Evening" by Mr. Bartlett. Mlle. Dossy, who is a stranger here and has, we understand, been a sufferer by the Franco-German war, is possessed of a fine person and a cultivated voice, which she uses with judgment. She was heard to most advantage last evening in a cavatina from "I Puritani," which she delivered with much expression. Miss Krebs played with her usual correctness. Miss Ridgway, a pupil of Signor Albites, who made her first appearance in public last evening, sang with much sweetness and expressiveness, and gives promise of becoming an accomplished vocalist. The concert was under the direction of Signor Bina. The second of the series will take place this evening week.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The second of the present series of public rehearsals for the approaching concert will take place this afternoon at Steinway Hall at 3½ o'clock. Beethoven's Mass in C and a portion of Haydn's "Seasons" ("Spring") will again be attacked. Next Tuesday afternoon the orchestra attached to this Association, and numbering seventy to eighty performers, will unite with the chorus, forming a force of about 360 executants. On the last-named occasion, among other things, a "Festival Overture" will be performed under the direction of Dr. James Pech.

MISS BUSK'S CONCERT.

A concert will be given this evening at Steinway Hall, by Miss Jennie Busk. Herren Hermanns and Candidus, Mr. Charles Werner and an orchestra will assist.

### Police Trials.

Thirty policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Manierre for transgressions of the rules, but the only case of any importance was the complaint made by Simon Hart, of No. 42 Essex-street, against Patrolman Philip Halton, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who stated that, being causelessly assaulted by one Wyman in the street, he was merely defending himself when he was arrested by Halton, who also struck him a blow with his club so severe that he bled a quart. The officer, on the other hand, testified that he saw Hart kick a boy and strike Wyman three times before he attempted to arrest him. When he did so Hart assaulted him, so that he was compelled to use his club upon him. The case was referred to the Board.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

### Dana and the Sun.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Every intelligent, respectable, and educated man in the City of New-York is under a debt of obligation to you for you recent independent and manly exposures of Charles Assassin Dana, in connection with his mean, contemptible, and villainous exploits since he assumed the direction of the now almost defunct paper called the New-York *Sun.* It was thought that this base and wretched publication was beneath the notice of any respectable journalist, but I and thousand others of your readers feel proud that you have had the pluck and inflexible courage to unearth and expose him. Search the New-York Press from beginning to end for the last thirty years past, I do really think that so hideous a monster for personal invective never was known, not to speak at all of his other well-known idiosyncrasies; and when this foul personal libeler supposed that he could "ride rough-shod" over everything which had respectability and etiquette connected with it, the Times comes independently to the rescue and exhibits the knave in his legitimate and true colors.

Yours, faithfully obliged VERITAS.

### Peck vs. The Erie Railway.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As you have permitted an attack to appear upon the management, by the plaintiff, of the action of Peck vs. The Erie Railway Company, I must request the publication of the following statement:

As soon as possible after the interposition of the first answer, the demurrer was interposed and argued. The proceedings were subsequently stayed, and the defendants paid the costs of the demurrer and put in a new answer.

The evidence produced on the part of the plaintiff was sufficient to satisfy the referee of the truth of the allegations set up in the complaint, and on which Judge Ingraham rendered the decision in my favor. The referee, though knowing of Judge Ingraham's decision, differed in his conclusion of law, and found in favor of the defendants. The legal question in the case is as to the meaning of the words "net earnings," as used in the contract with the preferred stockholders. I have presented this question to the General Term as fully and as ably as I could. I know of nothing left undone to fairly present the question in this action. I stated to the Court all that Judges Ingraham and Rosekrans had said in favor of the plaintiff's position. If there is any more in the case than I have presented, I should like those who detract from the merits of my argument to furnish me with either propositions or authorities, and I will furnish them to the Court. Whatever I have done in this matter has been done to the extent of my skill and ability to obtain a favorable decision for the plaintiff.

So far as the management of this suit is concerned there is no foundation for the remark that this is a collusive or fraudulent proceeding.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS DARLINGTON,
Attorney for plaintiff, No. 180 Broadway.

### The Marriage Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent, "Paterfamilias," says that furnishing daughters with marriage portions shows the demoralization of the age. Has not this been for years the custom in Europe, and among all classes? It will have to become the custom in New-York, as this City has grown to be such an expensive one, even if one lives in the quietest way. In the West, which is what New-York was years ago, the case is very different. I wish to ask "Paterfamilias" if he does not intend to give his sons a start in business, and, if so, is it not fair to give his daughters an equal amount to begin life on? I, as a mother, know how many unavoidable expenses there are in a family, and how hard a woman sometimes has to strive to make ends meet, and, as a mother, I intend to give my daughters a portion of their own. I have my own money—it has always been mine—and a great comfort to me. No one can dislike more than I do the effeminate and idle class of young men who look out for a rich wife. But, let me ask if "Paterfamilias" has brought up his daughters like, I presume, their mother was, or if they have been indulged with a luxurious home and extravagant dress? If so, are they either to wait until they find a rich husband? or be made to practice an economy at a time when they are least able to bear it?

MATERFAMILIAS.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

### The Fenians.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I notice a letter in the New-York Times of Sunday, the 5th, signed James Bird, in which he states that a very considerable sum of money has been collected by means of contributions levied upon the charitable and humane, which is to be given as a reward and recompense to the released Fenian prisoners. He further states that those funds could be more worthily disposed of to persons having a better claim on Fenian charity. I would like to remind Mr. Bird that those patriotic Irishmen who have lately arrived in America have little or no means, and were it not for those kind and generous men who collected $15,000 or $20,000 to supply their immediate wants, they would have been almost without a cent to support themselves until they can obtain situations or some other means of earning a livelihood. I am sorry to have to confess that there has been a great many improper and swindling knaves at the head of the Fenian organization in America for the last four or five years, and they have brought disgrace upon Irish patriotism in America. Those persons have become connected with the Fenian organization so that they might have an opportunity to rob and swindle their fellow-countrymen, and poor, hard-working servant girls out of large sums of money. But it is not right that Mr. Bird should mix up those true and tried Irishmen who have lately landed in America with those unprincipled wretches who have been trading on Irish patriotism and Fenianism in America for some years past, and particularly in New-York, where the more humble class of the Irish people allow themselves to be made the tools of those conniving politicians, who have recourse to the most degraded means to get themselves placed in political situations where they will have every opportunity to rob and swindle the public; and it is my sincere wish, and the wish of every honest Irishman, that Mr. O'Donovan Rossa and his worthy companions should keep aloof from such swindlers.

Yours sincerely, JAMES BALE.

### Down With the Dust.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject which I think is of considerable importance as regards the comfort of the citizens of New-York. An insertion of this in your valuable journal, will, I trust, have a tendency to abate the great nuisance to which I am about to refer. In passing up and down Broadway, I am an unwilling victim often (more particularly mornings, about the time when the street is getting the most crowded) of the powdering system of the ashmen, who are out about that time removing the ashes from the front of stores. Now, Mr. Editor, I think this is entirely inexcusable on the part of those having charge of this department. It should be so regulated as to have the ashes and garbage removed at a proper time, say early in the morning, or at about midnight, as I understood was the case in that well-regulated City of Paris before the war. I called at the office this morning to see the party having charge of this department, but found him not in, and informed his chief clerk of the purport of my errand. He said the matter should be attended to, and the nuisance abated, at all events to the extent of preventing the ashmen dumping the ashes in the street, and then shoveling the ashes in their carts, which he gave me to understand was contrary to the City ordinance.

S. F. C.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

### The Allen-Street Presbyterian Church Revival.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In speaking of a revival of religion in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday, your reporter said: "In a similar revival of religion four years ago, fifty persons united with the church." It may be an encouragement to some of your readers to know that in that revival 154 individuals united with this church in one day, and that during the three years' continuance of that work 331 persons were added to the church.

T.

## PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Cincinnati man applied in vain for insurance upon the ice covering a pond owned by him until he could house it.

Wisconsin has about 295,000 in its public schools, values its school property at $3,840,052, and pays its male teachers an average salary of $41 77 per month, and its female teachers, $27 40.

Mr. Rosewater, of the Legislature of Nebraska, has introduced a bill forbidding any person to practice medicine in that State without a license from the County Commissioners.

The new moral suasion temperance movement in Massachusetts is to be publicly inaugurated by a State convention in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 22d of February.

Dr. C. E. Brown-Sequard is to lecture in Boston today, in behalf of the suffering people of France, and Prof. Agassiz will preside at the meeting.

The site of the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Va., has been sold for $30,000, and it is said a new hotel will be erected upon it by a joint stock company.

Something of a panic was caused in a Sunday-school in Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, by the church taking fire from the heater. The fire was extinguished and the excitement quieted, and the school went on as usual.

A guest in a St. Louis hotel was found dead in his room on Friday morning. As he had not been seen since Tuesday evening, he is believed to have died on that night. His body was much decomposed when discovered.

Major Thomas D. Allison, who was Secretary of State of New-Jersey from 1850 till 1860, and at one time editor of the Somerset *Messenger*, died of paralysis, in Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st inst., aged sixty years.

A New-Hampshire man, who recently had one of his great toes frozen, chopped it off with a mallet and chisel, thinking thus to be eased from pain, and finding himself most egregiously mistaken.

Mr. Hill having been admitted as Senator from Georgia, the Atlanta *New Era*, a Republican paper, expresses the hope that he will take a bold and decided stand against any and all interferences with the affairs of Georgia, except such as would, under the Constitution, apply in like cases to any other State in the Union.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ga., who stopped the other day to allow a boy leading a blind man out of a gate to pass him, was annoyed by the length of the procession, as behind these came a man with a hand-organ and a monkey, a negro on crutches, a lame mule and a three-legged dog.

A will filed in the San Francisco Probate Court reads: "San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1871.—All and any property standing in my name, real and personal, I leave to my wife, Mary Anderson, and likewise my two daughters, Mary and Jennie.—John Anderson." The two daughters anxiously inquire whether they are a part of the legacy or sharers in it.

A newspaper correspondent gives this as a full report of the response of a United States Senator elect to a serenade: "Those who know me best, know that I would rather work than talk. I am for the people, for liberty and the Constitution. I hope to meet you all while here in the Legislature in social talks, and, I had almost said, drinks."

There are not many residents in the northern part of Newton County, Indiana, but the few there are making very loud and earnest complaints that the contractors for building a railroad have sent a gang of two hundred men into their forests, and that they are cutting down the trees for ties, defying all their attempts to restrain them from continuing their depredations.

Congressman Bethune, of Georgia, has written home to friends who wished their political disabilities removed, that it is safest for the applicant to make a written petition, addressed to Congress, stating therein his willingness or determination to support the Government of the United States. He adds that such a statement or promise is not understood to commit the applicant to the support of any particular party.

Antagonism between the whites and blacks in the Southern States is denounced by the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, under its new management, as illogical, unjustifiable and fraught with mischief, and mischief only, to both races. It says: "There is no motive for persecuting a good citizen, whatever his position or color. The only guarantee for mutual prosperity and social peace is in the harmonious relations of capital and labor."

We have received from the publishers of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* their *Manual and Political Register for* 1871, a pamphlet of about 120 pages, containing much general and political information, mingled together rather promiscuously, the Constitution of the United States being followed by a recipe for making champagne cider, while the popular vote for President and the census of the West Indies are preceded by a list of the members of Congress, followed by a recipe for mock turtle-soup.

### A New National Enterprise.

It is strange how the road-builders dispel our dreams and traditions. Where are our boyhood remembrances of that wide and bleak Western, trans-Mississippi continent, written on the maps as the "Great American Desert," abandoned to the buffalo, the vagabond trapper, the wild beast and the merciless Indian savage. Here and there was a fort, held by some devoted body of men, evidently set apart for massacre by a protecting Government. Those forts! How the westward course of civilization has swept them over, and what were the outposts of an exposed frontier are gardens and country houses, towns and villages. Here even in dear Manhattan we have "forts" which long since have passed into corner lots and graperies; "forts" still, as the car conductors tell us, but their brave defenders dust generations past. Twenty years ago we had Forts Snelling and Harker, Leavenworth and Dodge, with the constant stories of massacre and outrage. These are the seats of industry and peace. The tide has passed beyond, and new forts guard a new frontier.

So the "Great American Desert" bids fair to become the Great American Garden, for the road-builders have swept across prairie and plain and mountain and alkali stretches until they have bound the two seas in a new bond of Union. And we see, as it were, an irrigating stream of civilization, with Commonwealths and States crowding behind them. We speak of Kansas and Colorado and Nebraska and California, as we do of Massachusetts and Ohio, and already the road-builders yearn for a new country. The plan has been printed in these columns. Mr. Jay Cooke, who represents and presents it, is an honored citizen, whose success as the negotiator of the Government loans gives any enterprise he champions a special claim to the attention of our people. He comes as the fiscal agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, and asks the country to help in building it. And in so doing we are called upon to look at it as an enterprise worthy of the age—eminently worthy of our patriotic, resolute American spirit.

This Northern Pacific Railway runs from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, in extent 2,000 miles, traversing many States and Territories, endowed with a land grant of more than fifty millions of acres. Those who know this region speak of it as a country of wealth and fertility, inviting the road-builders by its easy grades, with a mild, bracing, pure atmosphere, a country fitted for a race of sturdy men. "Where the snow falls," says Emerson, "men-children are born," and this is the country for men-children to dig and plow and hew their way, and tear many a golden gem from the very bosom of the earth—a country for the Scandinavian—the German, and the stalwart Englisher, to be Commonwealths of freemen. In extent alone a Commonwealth, for the united acres of this imperial endowment, the absolute property of the Company, is as great as many of our most populous States.

We are glad this road is to be built. It is, as we have said, a task worthy of the energies of the people. For political and social—for national and international reasons, we need a road to the Pacific through the northern latitudes. To do it, a hundred millions of dollars are asked upon a bond secured by the road, its franchise, its stock and its lands, paying 7.30 per cent. in gold, and running thirty years. Let our readers examine it well, especially if they have money to invest, or if they are young and struggling and would found new homes in the free and inviting regions of the West. We are confident the study will interest all, as an enterprise worthy of the spirit of our institutions, and when completed, as we trust soon to see it, worthy of the century which laid the ocean cable, opened the way to the Pacific, and finished the Suez Canal.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

**Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary** and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "the TROCHES," a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual.

**Dandruff on the Head.**

A lady or gentleman afflicted with this annoying, uncleanly, unhealthy, scurfy or scaly deposit should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who cures all diseases or complaints which destroy the hair with special prescriptions.

**Lea & Perrins' Sauce.**

A zest with fish, soup, joints, game, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Special Agents,
Union-square, and No. 30 South William-st.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**James Everdell, Wedding and Ball** Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

**Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.**—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

## MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—WHELEN.—On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Philadelphia, by Rev. F. W. Beasly, D. D., Henry J. Hoffman, formerly of New-York, to Bertha, daughter of Edward S. Whelen, Esq.

## DIED.

BUTTLE.—On Saturday evening, Mary Adelaide, daughter of Robert and the late Mary E. Buttle.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 54 6th-av.

CONKLIN.—On Sunday, Feb. 5, at 4 A. M., Harriet L. Conklin, the beloved wife of J. H. Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, (Mrs. H. Runnett,) No. 62 South Washington-square, 4th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.

COGSWELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 5th inst., Mary Van Renssalear, wife of Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell, and eldest daughter of John Cullen Van Rensselear.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 44 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

DAYTON.—On Sunday, 5th, at Rockland Lake, Ludicy Dayton, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her sister, Janet Welkie, No. 40 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

DURYEA.—On Monday morning, Feb. 6, Maria Neifus, wife of Delmus Duryea, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DIMON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short but severe illness, Amelia Graham, wife of David F. Dimon, and daughter of the late Geo. O. Gunn, M. D., in the 34th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Hastings' church, 42d-st., Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAVERON.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 6, Eliza Haveron, the beloved wife of John Haveron, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. H. Arnold, Mary Jackson, wife of the late Nathan W. Jackson, of Providence, R. I., in the 87th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

JONES.—At his residence in Henrico, near Richmond, on Sunday morning, Jan. 29, William Jones, a native of Wellington, Shropshire, England, aged 86 years.

LININGTON.—In New-Lots, Feb. 5, 1871, Abraham Remsen, only son of Abraham and Caroline Linington, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents in New-Lots, L. I.

MARSH.—On Sunday, Feb. 5, James A. Marsh, aged 34 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

OLIVER.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, J. J. West, No. 430 5th-av., James D. Oliver, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.

PORTER.—At Chicago, Jan. 31, Abbie Louise, wife of Hon. Wm. A. Porter, and daughter of the late Justus Boies, of Northampton, Mass.

RODGERS.—At sea, on Friday, Feb. 3, John A. Rodgers, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 East 40th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

STEPHENS.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 5, Sarah C., wife of William A. Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 West 10th-st., on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

TABER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871, Samuel T. Taber, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury Station, on Long Island Railroad, on the arrival of the 8¾ A. M. train from New-York.

TOBIAS.—On Sunday, Feb. 5, suddenly, Harriette, beloved wife of Dr. S. J. Tobias.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 49 West 33d-st.

TURNER.—On Sabbath evening, Feb. 5, Thomas Turner, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 32 West 32d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Wednesday morning.

WHITE.—On Feb. 6, William Arthur, eldest son of William and Sarah Elizabeth White, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 63 East 127th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment next morning in Green-Wood. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grand-parents, Wm. W. White and James H. Thorne, are invited to attend. Train leaves 26th-st. at 2½ P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The third public meeting of this Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., south-west corner of 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th February, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, WM. B. OGDEN, Hon. WM. FULLERTON, WM. R. MARTIN, and others.

WM. R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. A. Whitbeck,
Courtlandt Palmer,
John Q. Jones,
Fernando Wood,
R. H. Arkenburgh,
W. C. H. Waddell,
James T. King,
James Monteith,
Roswell D. Hatch,
Andrew Carrigan,
Charles Sanford,
Charles S. Webb,
V. K. Stevenson,
Lewis B. Brown,
Cyrus Clark,
John T. Daly,
John W. Pirsson,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Charles F. Livermore,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
John A. C. Gray,
A. S. Jarvis,
David H. Knapp,
Philip G. Weaver,
Benj. F. Beekman,
Jonathan Edgar.

### POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M. and on SATURDAY at 7½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

**THE LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASES,**
for movements of American manufacture, in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; the most elegant, durable, popular, and the best GOLD WATCH CASES ever made for so little money. For sale by leading jewelers throughout the country.
Descriptive circulars sent on application, by
J. A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** [illegible] **RAILWAY COMPANY** desiring to unite in the petition of the English and American shareholders to the Legislature for repeal of the Directors Classification act, will find copies for signature at the offices of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-st.

JOHN SWAN,
Agent for English Shareholders.

**$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN** in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

**DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—** GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS** and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## POLITICAL.

**TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.**—A regular meeting of this Club will be held at Head-quarters, Harmony Hall, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

JOHN A. EAGLESON, President.

JAMES McKENNA,
JOS. M. McDONALD, } Secretaries.

# LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

## "Monadnock's" Notes on Recent Significant Events.

### Britain's War Party and Condition—Bismarck's Late Circular and Its Effect—The Popular Ministers—Increase of Pauperism in England—Affairs, Political and General, in Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

It is a sad, hard week for the friends of France, and of humanity, in England. Shells raining on beautiful Paris, and women and children killed in her streets; cold and famine quadrupling her death rate; mad night sallies everywhere repulsed; a city of two millions, after a four months' investment, writhing in her agony; CHANZY beaten after six days' fighting at Le Mans; BOURBAKI sent far away to the East by some inscrutable strategy; FAIDHERBE fighting bravely in the North, but too far away to bring relief to the Capital. The Winter has softened; the skies are bright, but this terrible conflict goes on, and grows every day more bitter, more cruel, more ferocious and horrible. The Conference is about to assemble, and Mr. MERRIMAN and the London Republicans have organized a great popular ovation to JULES FAVRE, on his arrival, if he comes. They have conferred with Col. HIGGINSON, the Chief of Police, about it, and promised to impede the traffic as little as possible. They assemble on the Thames embankment, and march to the big tree in Hyde Park. French, Irish, Italians, all the Republican refugees in London, even the Germans, to some extent, will be out; and a large section of the English working men.

BRITAIN'S WAR PARTY.

There is a war party—Prof. BEESLEY'S and Mr. ODGERS'—and a peace party—Mr. LUCRAFT'S—among the English working men. The war party urges the Government to demand for France an honorable peace, without cession of territory; and that, if this demand is not complied with, England should declare war against Germany, and send all her available forces to the aid of France. Available forces! Here is the trouble. England has no available forces ready to take the field. In a month she might possibly fit out an expedition of some thirty thousand men of all arms—little more than the Germans took prisoners in their last battles! Stout John Bull is enraged to find that he has neither arms, nor men, nor organization, when a great war is raging at his doors, when his treaties, which have cost so much blood and treasure, are torn up and thrown in his face; when Germany hates and Russia flaunts him, and his sole ally is full of a bitter rage at what she thinks his cowardly treachery. Army with army and fleet with fleet, England and France could have stood against the world. But when France rises from this terrible punishment, as rise she will, purified and strengthened by her suffering, can she ever be the ally of England again? Can England ask it? No; England can have no ally, and must be neutral for evermore. England, with her neutrality, has really helped Germany—at first by the moral aid of her sympathy and approval, and later by taking off her hands the care of her sick and wounded—by contributing immense sums of money, food, clothing, medicines and personal help toward the expenses of the war. English money and aid has relieved the German armies of a large portion of their *impedimenta*, saved the lives of the wounded, expedited their cure, and sent them back to their regiments to fight again. English humanity has thus finished what English neutrality begun, and aided Germany to conquer—her "noble ally."

BISMARCK'S RECENT CIRCULAR.

The recent circular of Count BISMARCK meets with small favor here. He fails to answer the accusations of the French, and he only returns recriminations, or what the English papers call coarse invective. "The people of France are coarsely assailed, because they venture to defend themselves. Has it become the law of European warfare that when Germany demands submission other nations must obey? BISMARCK says the French Government does not desire peace; but when has Germany offered it? The bombardment of Paris shows that the war is for humiliation as well as conquest." I copy this from a moderate liberal paper. The *Daily Advertiser* compares WILLIAM of Prussia to King Herod, not to the advantage of the former. Raining shells into the streets, schools and hospitals of Paris, and killing little children by the dozen, is certainly an improvement on the Jewish potentate. NERO enjoying the conflagration of Rome perhaps comes nearer, but NERO had no idea of crushing a starving city of two millions of people under a storm of fiery shells.

### Mr. Gladstone's Government—Position of the Popular Ministers—Newspaper Advice—Industrial Prosperity—"Condensed Opinion"—Increase of Pauperism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government is having a very hard time of it. Mr. BRIGHT was a strong tower with the Radicals, though they have run so far beyond him that he has become almost a Conservative—but he has left the Ministry, and it is very doubtful whether his voice and vote will support them in the coming session. Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, "the husband of his wife," as a German paper irreverently calls him, was a power in Ireland, or had a power beside him in the social abilities of the Countess DE WALDEGRAVE, but as President of the Board of Trade he is a round man in a very square place. The Marquis of HARTINGTON, with his boyish face, did well enough as Postmaster-General, but he is quite too verdant-looking for the Emerald Isle, where the people are not green, whatever the country may be. Mr. CHILDERS, who has been an active and rather popular Naval Secretary is so ill that the *Times* reported his resignation. Mr. CARDWELL is in a hopelsss muss with the army, and is attacked on all sides, in the Press, in public meetings, and by an outraged people, because there is no army, and the army has no guns, and the guns have no powder, and whereas Paris has held out four months, London could not resist a day, and whereas France has had six armies defeated and is organizing six more, England has not a single corps ready to fight the smallest battle if she were attacked to-morrow.

THE POPULAR MINISTERS.

The popular Ministers are no better off. Mr. GLADSTONE, who is considered by some people a wordy prig of the solemn order—a political Pecksniff—is vigorously repudiated by his Greenwich constituents, after having been defeated in Oxford and South Lancashire. He has soundly berated both Germans and French, and is therefore by both equally detested. Mr. FORSTER had a row, the other night, with his constituents at Bradford, and after a long, dull speech a meeting of his own friends passed a vote of censure on his Education bill. Mr. STANSFELD, more Democratic, and therefore more popular, fared little better at Halifax. There was a great tumult, questions rattled upon him like hail, and two resolutions of want of confidence were thrown in his face in the matters of the Contagious Diseases acts and the Education bill. Mr. LOWE and Mr. AYRTON have not thought it expedient to appeal to their constituents, but the public generally are annoyed with both. And this is the condition of a Ministry that in a few days must meet Parliament and tell them that France is crushed, Paris bombarded, perhaps destroyed, Germany insolent, Russia defiant, America urgent, and England defenseless. Not a pleasant prospect.

NEWSPAPER ADVICE.

The *Times*, which has taken the Government under its patronage; which, it is believed, graciously allows Cabinet Ministers now and then to write its leading articles, gives Mr. STANSFELD a lecture on his too radical and too ambitious speech at Halifax. It says:

"There is no wish either in Parliament or the country to upset the present Government, yet it is better the truth should be told. There is an uneasiness, a certain amount of dissatisfaction, of vague discontent, a want of perfect confidence manifested by a thousand signs to those who keep their eyes open to see what is to be seen. Men say that the strongest of the Ministers bury themselves in their Departments; the way in which they avoided meeting during the Autumn was a scandal; and there is a fear—which cannot, perhaps, be supported by strict evidence—that when they meet they shrink from difficult questions, turn away their eyes from hard tasks, and hope that by some wonderful luck such difficulties may be got rid of by being left alone. Hence, possibly, an almost jealous attention was devoted to Mr. STANSFELD'S speech. A modification of the Ministry is imminent, or is even now in progress, and Mr. STANSFELD is named as the man who is to come into the Cabinet as the representative of advanced Liberalism—of the party that has ideas and aims. Under such circumstances, what is to be said of his speech on Thursday at Halifax? It is a bad copy of the bad manner of his master. It may advance him at once to a seat in the Cabinet, for no flattery is as sweet as imitation, but it will not advance him in the judgment of the public. We exhort him to stop in his career of declension before it is too late. Let him get back out of the bad way with all speed, and we will do our best to forget that he ever wandered into it."

The first statement in this pregnant paragraph need not be taken literally. There are plenty of people in and out of Parliament who are determined to upset the Gladstone Cabinet.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY.

The only people in England contented with the actual state of things are the manufacturers. German and French competition has vanished. The tremendous waste of the war compels both countries to get supplies from England, and the trade in cotton, coarse woolens, arms, powder, munitions of all kinds, railway rolling-stock, &c., is very active. England is prospering on the war, and those who are so prospering do not quarrel with what puts money in their pockets. France is wounded, pillaged, and bleeding to death, but England profits by her exhaustion. War in Europe or America is profitable to England, and those who care only for profit are not likely to do anything to put a stop to such wars. "You fight, we flourish. Fight away my hearties, and we will find guns and powder, coal and clothing. Stop the fight? oh, no! We prefer to be bottle-holders for both!" Some of the German papers are as scornful toward England in this matter as the French are bitter.

"CONDENSED" OPINION.

The English magazines and reviews naturally condense the public opinion of the journals and of speeches. England is in disgrace, her statesmen have no policy, her colonial Empire is in imminent danger of dissolution. A writer in the *Graphic* sensibly says of these diatribes: "It is very easy to accuse the Ministry of imbecility, but the real fault lies with the English people, who have for years past been content to look at colonial questions from a breeches-pocket point of view. The Continental hurricane has aroused them from their dreams of a calico millenium; Cobdenism is at a discount, and now they are all distracted because such men as Messrs. GLADSTONE and CARDWELL do not rise to the stature of a Bismarck and a Moltke. Mr. W. R. GREGG, in the *Contemporary Review*, lays the whole mischief at the doors of democracy, in which, he says, the majority never really govern; they are too ignorant and too lazy. They allow affairs to be managed by a clique, [Ring?] who are more often than not a set of dishonest and mischievous busybodies. The aristocratic system, he thinks, affords surer guarantees of genuine liberty." Put that in your Yankee pipes, and smoke it.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

Parliament meets on the 9th of February. The chief question of the session will be the national defense—but Mr. MIALL will, probably, make his attack on the Established Church, and Prof. FAWCETT will have something to say upon the fact that in spite of the vast and increasing national wealth there are one million of paupers in England, and one hundred and fifty thousand in the Metropolis. The pauperism of the eastern districts of London has increased during the past five years by tens of thousands; and there is no week in the Winter in which numbers do not perish of cold and hunger. Even paupers having out-door relief are found starved, because the amount given is not enough to sustain life. The shells of the tender-hearted German Emperor are more merciful than the scanty doles of London guardians. Paris, under the horrors of siege and bombardment, does not suffer more than London, with its actual small-pox epidemic and growing pauperism.

MONADNOCK.

## SPAIN.

### Beset by Office-Seekers—The New Ministry and Its Policy—A Political Programme—The National Finance—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

After having formed a Ministry of conciliation, the Duc DE LA TORRE, Gen. PRIM'S successor finds his first movements seemingly embarrassed by the difficulty of satisfying the numerous aspirants for office. To obtain a well-paid sinecure, or to preserve the places which they held under PRIM, the Deputies of the majority (191) are all clamorous, and it is not easy to ignore their pretensions. You have no idea of the amount of discontent and anger which has already cropped out of the difficulty of satisfying them. On the other hand, all monarchcial Governments in Spain have, at the commencement of their reign, made it a point of signalizing themselves by some act which has recommended them to public consideration. This means, imployed by intelligent Ministers, has more than once served to render less painful the transition from one Government to another, and to impart a little prestige to the new monarchy among the proletary class.

POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The advent of the Duc D'AOSTA has not been characterized by any act which, on the part of responsible Ministers, would justify us in regarding them as the men of progress which they dare to call themselves. Not a single act of amnesty, either partial or general; not a single work undertaken with a view to give bread to the starving working classes has as yet marked the inauguration of the new reign. It might be said that once in possession of their portfolios, the Ministers believe that there is nothing more to be desired; nothing more to be done. If they wanted to discredit the new monarchy they could not have acted otherwise. Instead of postponing the payment of taxes by Provinces ruined by the drouth of last Summer; instead of undertaking the construction of new railways, roads and canals; instead of founding charitable establishments and reorganizing the penitentiaries, which are only a stage more or less protracted of debauchery, and great schools of crime; instead of inaugurating a policy frankly liberal, beneficent and expansive; instead of establishing the empire of the laws and causing them to be respected by every one, and respecting themselves the Constitution of 1869, they present the evil example of being the first to infringe the fundamental law. They trample upon the articles of the Constitution which ordain that the jury system shall be applied to the trial of political as well as Press offenses; they maintain the state of siege in five of the principal provinces of Spain; they rigorously prosecute the Carlists and the Republicans, and consign them to secret imprisonment in filthy dungeons, and this without the authority of a Judge. Not content with this, they suppress the habeas corpus of the Spanish Constitution, which has been textually copied from that of England, and to defend their acts they have in their pay a regular phalanx of corrupt and unscrupulous journalists.

A POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

The new King, in concert with Gen. SERRANO, had expressed in the council of Ministers the desire that a political programme should be drawn up and printed, in order that the Spanish people might learn what they had to expect from the new dynasty and from the "Ministry of conciliation." M. MARTOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs and a Liberal, was charged with the duty of drawing up this programme, in the absence of M. ZORILLA, who is confined to his bed by a serious attack of illness. M. MARTOS acquitted himself of the task. He read the document to several influential friends, Democrats like himself, but the Council of Ministers found it too liberal, and rejected the text of M. MARTOS, who declared his intention of retiring from the Cabinet, if the ideas expressed in the document were in any considerable degree modified. To speak frankly, there are at present in Spain but two parties who for the moment dispute the advantage of directing Spanish policy. These are the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Conservatives, or Unionists, would like to find an opportunity of disembarrassing themselves of the Liberals who are in the Ministry, before entering upon the new elections for the municipalities, the Councils General the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate, which are to take place between this and the 9th of May next. The present tendency of the intrigues which are in progress, is to leave the Union Liberals exclusive possession of the Cabinet. Should the movement succeed, good-by to the last relics of liberty which Spain enjoys. It will be said that this unfortunate nation will be always placed between the alternatives of a blind and furious reaction or a revolution. The leaders of this policy, urged on by a spirit of exclusiveness, which has ruined them up to the present day, are far from abjuring the errors of the past. They are always the same men, with the same voracious appetites, the same amount of ambition and pride, which induced them to rush into extremes to satisfy their passions.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

One of the great obstacles to the development of moral and material progress is the precarious condition of the Spanish Treasury. You are under the impression, probably, that the new Minister of Finance is occupying himself with economical reforms, with the development of commerce, agriculture and industry. You are much mistaken. He busies himself in giving to the creditors of the State vain hopes, or, at least, to those who are the least pressing for their money. As to the creditors who refuse to wait he makes them take in place of money for the coupons which are due, Treasury bonds of the loan of 900,000,000. The consequence is that the Three per Cents are declining daily as well as all the other securities, and that Spain finds herself impoverished, without the Minister applying a remedy to the root of the evil and thus saving the finances of the State from total shipwreck.

THE FUTURE.

As regards the internal security and tranquillity of the country, I am sorry to say the new reign has brought us no improvement. Assassinations and robberies are becoming more frequent and daring than ever. In Grenada, a few nights ago, a young Englishman was robbed and stripped to the skin at rather an early hour of the evening, by a couple of bandits. I could multiply instances of this sort, but the catalogue would not be amusing. If the Government does not speedily apply itself to the reform of the finances and the vigorous administration of the laws against the brigands in high as well as low places, the new dynasty will soon fall into as great discredit as its predecessors.

### Activity of Methodism—The Preachers' Meeting.

Yesterday, being the first Monday in the month, the Methodist preachers spent their session in devotional exercises. Christian experiences were related, and exhortations given by Messrs. DUNN, CARTER, DEVINNE, CORKMAN and others. Chaplain McCABE, the agent of the Church Extension Society, speaking on the work of that Society, said that during the last two and a half years its income has increased from $46,000 to $120,000, and is going up steadily to a quarter of a million a year, and when it reaches that point they will be able to build a church every day in the year. As it is now they have built or aided 200 churches in all parts of this land, and created half a million dollars' worth of real estate during the past year. In connection with the different branches of Methodism, four churches a day for every working day in the year have been and are being dedicated. Give the Society a cent a day per membership of the Church, and it can place 250 missionaries in India, 250 more in China, another 250 in Africa and the islands of the sea, and a fourth 250 in Europe, and keep them there with ranks unbroken, and this could be done if ministers performed their whole duty in this regard. The wise or unwise policy of the Methodist Church, in sustaining an official Press, is to be discussed next week.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Feb. 6) was limited, and no business was transacted. The legal sale of a lot on the southeast corner of Sixty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, by E. E. LUDLOW & Co., under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, which was expected to take place, was not made, owing to the fact that the suit, involving the title to the property, has been settled.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at the rotunda in the County Court-house, ROBERTS & McGUIRE, of New-York, at a Supreme Court sale in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold several parcels of improved property located on Sands, Charles and Washington streets, in that city, respectively. The attendance at the sale was quite large, and the prices realized fair. Full particulars as to the location, size of lots, quality of buildings, &c., will be found in the summary annexed. The names of the purchasers are also appended.

For today several auctions are announced to take place at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, as follows: ROBERTS & McGUIRE will dispose of property located on Washington-street, corner of Jane, and also two houses and lots on Suffolk-street. JAMES M. MILLER will sell fourteen lots with the improvements thereon, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, east of Avenue A., while LAWRENCE OAKLEY & FLEURY will dispose of a house and lot on Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. All the above transactions are of a legal character.

In the list of property offered at private sale in our advertising columns, will be found the desirable premises known as the Allemania Club-house, located on the south side of East Sixteenth-street, between Union-square and Fifth-avenue. The lot is 37 feet 6 inches front, with a depth of 181 feet, and the building covers the entire ground. Full particulars as to the price asked and permits to inspect the house, can be obtained of Mr. HENRY ROSENBLATT, No. 455 Broadway.

### Sales in Brooklyn Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

BROOKLYN.

*By Roberts & McGuire.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-story frame houses and lots, w. s., Nos. 200 and 202 Washington-st., between Concord and Tillary sts., sold together, plot 47x105.8x47.6x103.6, J. M. Hicks'. | $8,300 |
| 2-story and attic frame h. and l., n. s., (old) No. 133, Sands-st., 25 ft. w. of Charles-st., lot 25x97.6, J. M. Clancy's | 6,100 |
| 3-story frame h. and l. w. s. Charles-st., 80 ft. s. of Prospect-st., lot 17.6x50, J. Kearney's | 1,375 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.

DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

**FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,**
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

**FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, IN** the best location in this City, an elegant English basement house, finished in hard wood, with walls and ceilings frescoed and decorated by Marcotte; the house is well built and in perfect order from cellar to garret; has burglar alarm, Hanson pump, wooden mantel, and everything of the best and most costly quality; the furniture was mostly made to order in Paris; carpets made to order; price, $37,500 without, or $47,500 with furniture; possession at any time; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

**MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,** No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

**FOR SALE**—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

**A COUNTRY HOME.**—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

**FRANKLIN-SQUARE.**—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE FOUR LOTS, TOGETHER with the four-story brick building thereon, situate on West 37th-st., near 3th-av., suitable for manufacturing puposes. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, in 78th-st., near Madison-av: the house is 24x60x100; just finished, and in complete order.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

**FOR SALE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER houses and lots in all parts of the City for sale. Parties looking for cheap and desirable building lots, or dwellings, are invited to call and examine our lists.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

**$225,000 TO LOAN** ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house; strictly first-class; only $58,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**A VERY CHEAP HOUSE**—BROWN-stone high-stoop, 25 feet wide, in 57th (wide) st.; marble halls; altogether first-class; only $22,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**FOR SALE,** NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 52D-ST., four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, first-class, hard-wood finish, $36,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**FOR SALE**—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling on 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

**TENEMENT PROPERTY, WELL** rented, for sale at a bargain; will pay good interest on investment. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park; also on the west side, near to and on the Boulevards.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

**$8,500 FOR VERY DESIRABLE** house in 83d-st., three-story, 18 feet front. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

**CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE,** GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**$10,000 FOR A THREE-STORY** high-stoop brown-stone house in Warren-st., Brooklyn; very little cash wanted.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,
BERGEN POINT,
ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE,
WESTFIELD,
FANWOOD,
PLAINFIELD,
SOMERVILLE,
CLINTON,
BLOOMSBURG, &c.,

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

**CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE** combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

**$6,000.**—ONE AND A QUARTER miles from Milburn Depot, in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York; residence containing ten rooms; good stables; two and a half acres of land, with over 500 feet frontage on turnpike; excellent water.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**FOR SALE**—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.**—DEsirable houses, lots, country-seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite the station, or to general office, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-seat, on the mountain side, valued at $50,000, to exchange for a New-York house.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

**COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES** for sale at Riverdale, Dobb's Ferry, New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon and many other desirable locations. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—TO EXCHANGE FOR dry goods or groceries, a desirable residence on the Mountain, valued at $15,000; small mortgage.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED**—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING** COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1868, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

**THURSDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 M., AT THE EX**change Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HAIGHT, DECEASED.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot, 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.

N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY** ON MONROE-ST., (RUTGERS-PLACE,) AND CHERRY-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

MONROE AND CHERRY STREETS—The nineteen valuable lots on Monroe-st. (Rutgers-place) and Cherry-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., together with the three-story frame dwelling known as the Crosby Mansion, covering five of the above lots; each lot 20 feet front and rear by about 103 feet deep. Terms of sale—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. interest.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 81** MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: Sale by order of W. R. McCready and Jonathan Edwards, Executors of Ann McCready, deceased.

MAIDEN-LANE.—The valuable lot, with the three-story and cellar brick store, known as No. 81 Maiden-lane, north side, 80.3 feet west of Gold-street. Building covers entire lot, being 25.11 feet front, 23.11 feet rear, by 98.5 feet in depth east side, and 88 feet west side, rented until May 1, 1877, at $1,900 per annum.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY,** NOS. 216 AND 218 CHERRY-ST., NEAR PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

CHERRY-STREET.—The valuable property on north side of Cherry-st., between Pike and Pelham sts., known as Nos. 216 and 218, together with the three-story and attic brick houses, each 22.6 ft. by about 45 ft. deep; with possession May 1, 1871; lots each 22.6x117 ft.

Terms of sale, maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 19** 6TH-AV., OPPOSITE AMITY-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The valuable property on west side of 6th-av., known as No. 19, directly opposite Amity-st., together with the four-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling, 17.10x45 feet, and three-story extension 17.10x27 feet; lot 17.10x100 feet. Possession May 1, 1871, or sooner if desired. $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSE AND LOT NO. 121 WEST** 15TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 121. The house is 53 feet deep, contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 20x103.3 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, AT 12 M.,** at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
HARLEM PROPERTY.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET—Two-story and basement house and lot No. 240, between 2d and 3d avs., built by days' work; contains all the modern improvements, and is in fine order.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET—Five lots, s. s., 155 feet east of 3d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF STORE NO. 328** GREENWICH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., No. 328. Lot 25x80 feet.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—SOME OF THE BEST-ARRANGED and most conveniently located apartments in the City; four lines of cars pass within one block; each floor is complete in itself, and has range, tubs, bath-room, water-closet, &c., and will be rented reasonable, to first-class tenants only.
Apply to
WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Corner Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.,
and No. 55 Broadway.

**HOUSES AND STORES** TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**TO LET AT RYE**—ON THE MILTON road, ten minutes' walk from the depot, a good and convenient house, containing 12 rooms, cistern and well water brought into the house, carriage house, good garden, fruit trees, pasture for cow, three acres of ground, &c.; a very pleasant and healthy place; rent $800 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York; or Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, Rye depot.

**TO LET AT HARRISON,** ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—A convenient and roomy house, 12 rooms; good garden, fruit, out-buildings, pasture for cow, &c.; very pleasant and healthy; three minutes' walk from depot; rent $750 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York, or W. H. SEYMOUR, ticket agent at the station, who will show the premises.

**HOUSES TO LET, DESIRABLY LO**CATED, and with all the modern improvements. No. 29 East Washington-place, No. 11 East 13th-st., No. 61 West 15th-st., 7th-av., near 44th-st., West 55th-st., West 61st., and 5th-av., near 56th and 57th sts. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av., and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

**TO LET**—FROM MAY 1, ELEGANT BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 345 West 34th-st.; rent $2,600; and No. 354 West 32d-st., $1,800, in perfect order; also, a furnished house on 34th-st., $3,600. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

**DESIRABLE HOUSES** ON THE 5TH-av., in the vicinity of Central Park, to let or lease on reasonable terms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, or Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, NEAR BROADway, in 21st-st., 5-story brown-stone house, in excellent condition, with all improvements.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in 23d-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, desirable for dwelling or business purposes.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**TO LET,** UNFURNISHED, NEAR 5TH-AV., in 29th-st., four-story brown-stone house; high stoop; all improvements. Permit of
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

**TO LEASE**—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the valuable property south-east corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

**TO LET**—THE LARGE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 138 East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Inquire of A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., or No. 10 East 41st-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**BROADWAY—TO LET**—THE SPAcious double marble store and basement, No. 596 Broadway, 55x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

**EIGHTH-AV. STORES TO LET**—desirably located between 44th and 45th sts. They are first-class in every particular, and suitable for drug, dry-goods, house-furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

**A.—BROADWAY,** CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

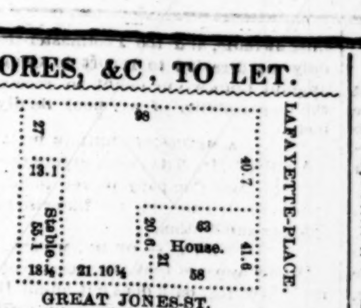
**TO RENT**—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 162 Broadway; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupancy; $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

**WANTED**—TO RENT, IN BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, a house for business purposes. Address A. J. McKAY, Box No. 6,753 Post-office.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 108 feet in depth. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.



**THE ABOVE PREMISES, ADMIRA**BLY located in sight of Broadway, house four stories, brick and brown stone, will be leased for a short term, either in their present condition or will be altered or improved to suit a desirable and responsible tenant.
Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., (Bible House.)

## OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

**SIXTH-AV.**—STORE TO LET—NO. 595 6TH-av., extending through to Broadway; size 12½x80; possession immediately; rent, $1,500. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

**TO LET**—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also, boys' clothing; is a good shirt-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing; also, all kinds of fancy work; understands all kinds of work for the sewing-machines; very best references. Call for two days at No. 342 East 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; can trim nicely. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 233 Third-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the store.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and help dressmakers. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 110 West BU30th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 118 West 39th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

**WANTED**—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, by a young woman; is a thorough laundress, flutes and does all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; would do chamber-work and fine washing; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook, or would cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; meats of all kinds, pastry, &c.; country preferred; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good waitress, and a very pleasant, tidy girl; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Apply at No 303 Bowery, upstairs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young woman to wait on a lady and do some light work; is willing to make herself useful. Apply to her employer, No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE French girl, a situation to take care of grown children and sew; is good operator on machine; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-class cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, of all nationalities, at the office No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AT BEDELL'S,** NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., are wanted immediately a large number of girls of every description; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country. N. B.—Girls with good recommendations will be sent for at their residences.

**FAMILIES IN WANT** OF WELL-RECOMmended help as waiters, cooks, laundresses, nurses, maids, waitresses, &c., may apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

**SIMM'S OFFICE,** NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity; farm hands direct from the South. Call and leave your orders for the Spring.

**ATTENTION!**—CAPABLE SERVANTS FOR every capacity, for the City and country, at the old-established New-York Employment Office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a very superior cook; understands all kinds French cooking; makes excellent soups; can bone and lard; is a good baker; is well recommended by the last lady, with whom she lived two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; can be highly recommended from her last employer, with whom she lived several years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; no objection to traveling. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d-st., top floor, back room, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at or address No. 215 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 311 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would do light chamber-work and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen till suited at No. 10 East 18th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good waitress and a very pleasant and tidy girl; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a young woman; is a thorough laundress; flutes and does all kinds of fine washing in best manner; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine laces in a superior manner; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook, or would take cook, washer and ironer; good baker; meats of all kinds, pastry, &c.; country preferred; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress by a respectable person, who can furnish good reference. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st., in the rear of the bakery.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE German girl (Protestant,) a situation to take care of children and do chamber-work or sewing; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR cook and assist in the washing, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman lately landed as lady's maid or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—SITUATION AS COMPANION to a married lady or young girl by a young lady who is well educated. Address Miss K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, for general house-work. Address H. TAPKEN, No. 83 Sheriff-st.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obedient; no objection to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, 1st of March, or sooner if required; has no objection to manage a large farm; advertiser is a Scotchman, with twelve years' experience in America; wife would attend to dairy work if required; reference will satisfy all inquiries as to my abilities in agriculture, hardy and tender fruit, flowers, and vegetables; also, landscape work. Address C. M. D., fruit grower, Newark Post-office, N. J.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, a situation as gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees, and all kinds of vegetation; also, improving or laying of new grounds; has sixteen years' experience in this country; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Can be seen at his employer's green-house, in Henry-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, or address J. M. C., No. 73 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable, sober young man, in City or country; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; is willing and obliging; ten years' best City references for character and capability; wages moderate. Address H. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, willing colored man; is not afraid of work; can take care of horses, drive, do plain gardening, farming, milking, and in fact anything that may be required to be done about a gentleman's place; will hire for low wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FARM-HAND and to take care of horses, by a strong, industrious man; understands milking, farming and plain gardening; will hire for low wages in any part of the country. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn; good reference given.

**WANTED**—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S situation by a steady, sober man, who is a good groom and steady driver; will endeavor to please; has the best of City reference. Address E., coachman, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single man; best City reference. Call on or address M. H., at Messrs. Studley & Co.'s, Nos. 393 and 395 4th-av., nearly opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country; can milk. Address No. 58 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands fruit, flowers and vegetables; care horse, cow; married; small family; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address F. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY a Frenchman understanding thoroughly his business; he has the best qualifications and references, but speaks very little English. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address for three days No. 38 East Houston-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business. Call on or address R. M., No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a strictly sober man; good references can be given. Call or address by note at No. 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has five and a half years' references from his last place; is married and no family. Address A. B., for two days, No. 57 West 33d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or to drive and take care of horses; has the best of City references. Address T. J. T., Box 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man of long experience; can produce the best of City reference from last and previous employers. Call or address No. 786 Broadway, Carriage Repository.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, (single,) in private family; long City reference. Address for two days, No. 34 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 239 West 31st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an Englishman; City or country. Address GEORGE BARRINGTON, No. 1 West 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as waiter, or to make himself useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk in a tea or wholesale grocery house by one familiar with the business; best of City references given. Address SHIPPING, Box 101 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook in a private family; must understand her business and have good City reference. Apply before 2 o'clock at No. 424 West 20th-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, reliable woman to cook, wash and iron for a family of five persons; best City references required. Call at No. 159 West 44th-st.

**GIRLS WANTED**—IMMEDIATELY AT Carpenter's large Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

**UNE BONNE FRANCAISE** PARFEITEment recommandée désirerait trouver une place dans une famille particulière, pour y prendre soin d'un où deux enfants et coudre. S'addresser au BUREAU FRANCAIS, No. 405 5me-av.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
45 bbls. Almeria Grapes.
32 kegs Almeria Grapes.
200 cases Valencia Oranges.
75 boxes Mandarin Oranges.
189 boxes Malaga Lemons.
700 boxes Malaga Lemons.
350 cases Valencia Oranges.
100 half cases Valencia Oranges.
1,000 boxes Malaga Raisins.
500 frails Seedless Raisins.
20 bbls. Pickled Limes.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River:
2,500 boxes fresh St. Michael's Oranges, cargo *Thought*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELE**GRAPH COMPANY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
285 Shares International Ocean Telegraph Company, $100 each.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.**
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway.

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.**
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**NOTICE.**—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF W. C. ROGERS & CO., }
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, NO. 26 JOHN-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871. }

**MR. JAMES GLYNN AND** MR. THOMAS BARRINGTON withdraw from our firm, and their interest ceases on this day.
W. C. ROGERS & CO.

NOS. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. }

**MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS AD**mitted a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

## COAL.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF
COAL
by the TON, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders by CITY POST receive prompt attention.
J. S. VANDERHOOF,
Trinity Building, No. 111 BROADWAY, office F.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**PARTNER WANTED**—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BERLIN & JONES ENVEL**OPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

## SHIPPING.

**THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS** Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caledonia | Sat., Feb. 11 | Iowa | Wed., Feb. 8 |
| Anglia | Sat., Feb. 18 | Ismailia | Wed., Feb. 15 |
| Australia | Sat., Feb. 25 | Trojan | Wed., Mar. 1 |
| Columbia | Sat., Mar. 4 | Dorian | Wed., Feb. 15 |
| India | Sat., Mar. 11 | Tyrian | Wed., Mar. 29 |
| Europa | Sat., Mar. 18 | Dacian | Wed., April 5 |

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| China, Wednesday, Feb. 8 | Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23 |
| Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9 | Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 |
| Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11 | Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2 |
| Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15 | Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 |
| Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 |
| Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22 | |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP** CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Halifax, N. S. | 20 | To Halifax, N. S. | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S**

THROUGH LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

**FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau). Feb. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
| Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.** Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the cars. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, would never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a variety of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting them from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Rivoli, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.,**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

## FINANCIAL.

# COMPLETION

OF THE

## Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

## 7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
**Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.**
**ON A FINISHED ROAD,**
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

# FOR SALE.

CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM

## 10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

## NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.

J. O. NOXON, Cashier. WM. FAXON, President.

OFFICE OF
**UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,**
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three per Cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date Oct. 15, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers six hundred and eleven (611) and eight hundred and sixty (860) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers five hundred and one (501) and seven hundred and fifty-eight (758) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of March, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

## IOWA BONDS,

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by

CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st.,
New-York.

**CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, $10,000 per mile.
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.
JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK**holders will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., Friday, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 23.

E. R. SAMPSON, Secretary.

**CAUTION.**—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against accepting or negotiating a draft for five thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirteen cents ($5,693 13) drawn by the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., on the National Exchange Bank of Boston, and made payable at the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of this City, to my order, mailed to me on 27th January last from Lynn, by Messrs. Lamper & Bros., (the same having been lost or stolen,) as payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1871. MILTON KNAPP.

**MONEY TO LOAN** ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

# 7 PER CENT.

# GOLD

## 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
**Midland Railroad Co.,**
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

## 8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
**Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.**
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
**Geo. Opdyke & Co.**
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds, and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

## WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

**FINANCIAL NOTICE.**

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 28th day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the amount of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORT**GAGE—The following sums: $10,000, $7,500, $3,500. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**A MEMBERSHIP** IN THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange wanted. Address, stating price, W. H., Post-office Box No. 5,249.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.**

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

**DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.**

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,345 05.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN**TELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

**S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST** 27th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.**—Rich and elegant designs, from $5, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURN**ISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box No. 138.

**A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.**—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.**—A LARGE, comfortable third story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons at $18 per week.

**LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM,** with board, for gentleman and wife. No. 53 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

**PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD,** to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, $14 and $16 per week, at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.**—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

**TO LET**—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 78 Lexington-av.

**NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN** 2D AND 3D AVS.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

## BOARD WANTED.

**BOARD WANTED**—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, in an agreeable and refined private family, (Episcopalian;) as the gentleman's business necessitates traveling, he desires to secure a comfortable home for his wife during absence; the most undoubted references will be given. Address, for three days, BOARD, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

## DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

**THE INTEREST AND COUPONS** due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

**TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE
**GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.

**CASH CAPITAL**..................$200,000
**SURPLUS**..................$172,000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND** OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

RYND FARM OIL COMPANY,
NO. 38 BROADWAY.

**A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT CENTS** per share on the capital stock of the Rynd Farm Oil Company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of February next.

ROBERT SUTER, Secretary.

**THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

## STEAMBOATS.

**A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.**—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may been seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.** —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.

CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
JOHN COOPER,
JOHN A. COOPER, } Executors.

au9-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.

s27-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

FELIX E. O'ROURKE,
GEORGE FORD, } Executors.

s27-1aw6mTu*

## MEDICAL.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR**riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**

Sole Lessee Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA.

All novelties postponed for the present. Eighth week of SARATOGA!

Characters by Misses Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert; Messrs. Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, Whiting, Devere and others.

Eleventh SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

**FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.**

W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, Feb. 6,
And every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.........as.........FANCHON

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GEORGE M. KELLY,
The Champion Leaper of the World,
in the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
BAREBACK RIDING BY
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
and
WILLIAM DUTTON.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

**NEW LECTURE**
BY
REV. J. HYATT SMITH,
IN
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 8 P. M.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

To be had at the American Tract Society Publishing House, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., and C. W. Harris' Music-store, No. 481 Broadway.

**GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ**
ANNUAL
GRAND
MASQUERADE
BALL,
Feb. 14, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets to be had of members only.
J. F. POGGENBURG, Secretary.
No. 155 Broadway.

## MEETINGS.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL** ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.

GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

**NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIE**TY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., will read a paper on *The Former Churches and Ministers of New-York.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

## MUSICAL.

# A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,** BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**

BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR** Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.** Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL,** N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS** PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,** White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS** reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALDEN M. BUTTERFIELD and CHARLES H. GORDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Alden M. Butterfield; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CAROW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Carow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Mayer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Registry in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

fe7-1aw3w-T*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Dimond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

fe7-1aw3wTu*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja24-1aw3wTu*

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

LESSEE AND MANAGER..........J. E. HAYES
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEORGE L. FOX
Will appear as
G. L. ARMAND JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
With the Cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
Of the period,

Assisted in his Cabinet by the following members, selected expressly from various states and conditions:

ADA HARLAND..........Secretary of Hymen
LIZZIE ELDRIDGE..........Secretary of Venus
LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS. Secretary of Momus
H. R. TEESDALE..........Secretary of Olympus
R. COLEMAN..........Secretary of Hades

And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
As follows:

Scenic Department..........HAYES and JOHNSON
Costume Department..........Miss TRIMBLE
Decorative Department..........R. CUTLER
Mechanical Department..........JAMES TATE
Bank Department..........M. L. SUTTON
Musical Department..........F. STREBINGER
The power behind the throne,
JOHN H. SELWYN.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
SECOND WEEK OF MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
in the marvelous melodrama
RED HANDS,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
The celebrated COLEMAN CHILDREN in
MILLY, THE PRETTY MILKMAID, AND
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

**SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.**—Stadt Theatre.—To-night—Taeuschung auf Taeuschung. Veneta, Princess Graini. To-morrow—Ann Eliza. Seebach, Ann Eliza. Veneta, Princess Henrietta.

**BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAIL**WAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

## DRY GOODS.

## A. T. STEWART & CO.

Intend to make on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
NEXT,
Feb. 8, 9, and 10,
A GRAND EXPOSITION OF
GOODS,
suitable for the
PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING SEASON,
THE GREATER PORTION HAVING BEEN
PURCHASED IN EUROPE
DURING THE MOST DEPRESSING PERIOD
OF THE PRESENT WAR.

THE STORE WILL BE ILLUMINATED EACH
EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

**BLACK AND COLORED**
**LYONS SILKS.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an unsurpassed stock of the LATEST COLORINGS in SILKS, adapted for

EVENING AND STREET COSTUMES,
in MEDIUM, RICH and EXTRA QUALITIES, at LOWER PRICES than can be purchased elsewhere for the same grade of goods.

ALSO,
BLACK TAFFETAS,
DRAP DE FRANCE,
FAILLES,
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
CHECKS, &c., &c.,

Of the celebrated makers,
"BONNET," "TAPISSIER," AND OTHERS, offering the finest assortment and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

**HOUSE-KEEPING, WHITE GOODS, &C.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of
44 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
FANCY CHECK AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
TUCKED MUSLIN FOR DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
ENGLISH PERCALES AND LONG CLOTHS,
FRENCH DRESS MULLS AND CAMBRICS,
LIGHT AND HEAVY MAKES IN FRENCH NAINSOOKS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE TOILET QUILTS, all sizes, new and beautiful designs, made expressly for us.
BLANKETS, the balance of our stock, at a great reduction, to close the season.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

**CLOAK DEPARTMENT.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY next the balance of their
PLAID SUITS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to close the Stock.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

## R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

**JUST OPENED.**

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUN**TY.—JOHN K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Ellen Murray, Thomas J. Mullery, Joseph Higbie and George Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

fe7-1aw6wT*

**COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUN**TY.—WILLIAM HENRY HEWLETT, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE, and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Patrick O'Riley and Sybila Beugle, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, corner of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

fe7-1aw6wT*

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7,
Lord Lytton's Play,
MONEY.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Mr. W. Quigley, Mrs. Thos. Barry, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Helen Tracy.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8..........OURS
THURSDAY, Feb. 9..........MONEY
FRIDAY, Feb. 10..........MONEY
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 11, (second time,)
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In preparation, Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH.

**WALLACK'S.**

SATURDAY, Feb. 11,
LAST MATINEE OF
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and
USED UP.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

FIFTH WEEK.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL, in
MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co's. music store, No. 711 Broadway.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES, MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
The celebrated RIZARELLI BROTHERS and the SIEGRIST MIDGETS.
EIGHTH WEEK of the GREAT MAJILTONS, and MOE and GOODRICH, the SKATERS.

**LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.**

LAURA
KEENE
in
HUNTED
DOWN
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

**AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.**

ASSOCIATION HALL,
WEDNESDAY Feb. 8, at 3½ P. M.,
Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT
will recite Longfellow's
HIAWATHA.

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

## LECTURES.

**JAMES PARTON, ESQ.,**

WILL LECTURE AT
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1871.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets at all the principal book and music stores and hotels, and at the hall.

**DR. LORD'S**

HISTORICAL LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

The first lecture of the course of fifteen will be delivered in the Hall of the Packer Institute, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock.

Subject—DANTE.

Tickets for the course, $10.

**THE ART OF PROLONGING LIFE.** —Dr. JOHN P. GARRISH will deliver a lecture upon *The Art of Prolonging Life*, at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Clinton and Waverley places, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Singing before and after the lecture, by the children's choir of the church. Tickets, 50 cents.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

**ACADEMY OF DANCING,**

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.

## PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING,
Corner of Houston and Greene sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

**PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE** WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
Chief C. S. Department of East.

## GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY

**TEXAS CANNED BEEF,**

without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST**—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, OPPOsite No. 177 Forsyth-st., a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing $47 and some change, and several small articles besides; a liberal reward will be paid for it by returning it to the owner. M. A. SMITH, No. 177 Forsyth-st.

## ALBANY.

### Court-House Jobs Progressing—Destroying the City Parks—Regulating Qualifications for Drug Clerks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Two New-York Court-house jobs were ordered to third reading in the Assembly this evening, one to build a new Court-house in the Third Judicial District, and the other appropriating $250,000 to complete the Court-house in the Ninth District. In addition to these, CREAMER introduced in the Senate a bill to erect a new Court-house in the Fifth Judicial District.

GRAMERCY PARK.

GENET'S bill to extend Lexington-avenue was up in Committee of the Whole, and Senator BRADLEY opposed it, and presented remonstrances against cutting the avenue through Gramercy Park. TWEED and GENET advocated the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

DRUG CLERKS.

The bill regulating qualifications of drug clerks was considered in the Assembly Committee of the Whole, and NACHTMAN offered an amendment that no person should hereafter engage in the drug business unless he had been educated thereto and obtained certificate of his qualifications from the College of Pharmacy.

### REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CREAMER—To provide for a Court-house in the Fifth District, in the City of New-York, which shall be located by a Commission consisting of one citizen appointed by the Mayor to act with the Justice of the District. They shall purchase the real estate required and employ the necessary assistance, the whole expense is not to exceed $150,000, to be raised by the Board of Supervisors; also, relative to the office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York. It gives him power to have mutilated records copied, the copies to be valid; he may assign as many searchers as is necessary to perform this work, who shall receive the same pay as persons now performing such service. Section 3, chapter 438, of the Laws of 1847, is repealed, and so much of section 1 and section 16 of the same chapter as relates to the Clerk is also repealed.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To erect a bridge over the Erie Canal at Syracuse.

PROTECTION OF THE INSANE.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill for the appointment of a Medical Commission for the better protection of the insane of the City and County of New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole as follows:

Amending the charter of the Loaners' Bank of the City of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company. Third reading.

The bill to extend Lexington-avenue, New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7½ P. M.

THE LOCKPORT DEBT BILL.

The Senate bill to provide means for the payment of the indebtedness of Lockport was substituted for the Assembly bill, and was sent to the First Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. POUND.

CERTIFICATES OF SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The Adjutant-General, in response to a resolution of the House, asked how much more money is required to pay certificates issued to soldiers of the war of 1812, reported that the number of certificates issued was 17,228, that the aggregate awards amounted to $878,628, that the interest was $658,221, in all $1,535,049—from which must be deducted $150,000 appropriated in 1860 and 1870, with interest from date.

THE NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK COMPANY.

The bill incorporating the New-York Live Stock Company was reported.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the Canal Board was called upon for their opinion as to the necessity for enlarging the lock on the western division of the Erie Canal, so as to admit the passage of boats 200 feet long and 25 feet wide.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS it was added that the Board report the estimated cost of the same.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution denouncing the proposition to annex San Domingo as a fraud. Laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, as noted:

Providing for completing the Court-house in the Third Judicial District in the City of New-York. Third reading.

Authorizing the City of Lockport to raise money by tax to pay the indebtedness of the City. Third reading.

Authorizing the holders of certain railroad mortgage bonds to make them payable to bearer or order only. Third reading.

To provide for the completion of the Court-house in the Ninth Judicial District of the City of New-York. Third reading.

Amending the revised statutes relative to the custody of minor children. Third reading.

Providing for the appointment of Overseer of the Poor of the City of Utica. Third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WINANS—Amending the charter of Dunkirk.

By Mr. HILL—Incorporating the Elmira Park Association.

By Mr. RAY—Changing the name of the First Universalist Church in Hudson.

By Mr. KNAPP—Providing for building a bridge over Tonawanda Creek.

By Mr. KILHAM—Defining the powers and duties of Treasurers and Supervisors, and other officers, in aid of the construction of railroads.

By Mr. HAYES—To equalize taxation by having the amount of mortgages deducted from the assessments on real estate.

By Mr. COOK—Chartering the Security Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. POUND—Amending the charter of the City of Lockport.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the Police act of Troy; also, making provisions regarding the duties of the Treasurer of Rensselaer County.

By Mr. MADIGAN—To prevent the use of steam on railroads in the City of New-York below Thirtieth-street.

By Mr. ALVORD—Requiring fire insurance companies, where the policy limits the time for commencing suit, to be ready for a suit within the limited time. In case of the total destruction of a building, the company shall not have any deduction made on the ground that the property was insured beyond its actual value. All companies shall, before Aug. 1, 1871, deposit in the Insurance Department $50,000, and on the 1st of February following, the further sum of $150,000 in public stocks of the United States, or of the State, or of bonds of cities of this State, at or above par, or bonds and mortgages, which shall be held for the security of policy-holders; but the companies may collect the interest on the same. When the companies desire to relinquish their business, they may withdraw their securities, after giving due notice, and making a proper exhibition.

By Mr. FLAGG—To amend the General Railway act by requiring companies to lay rails not less than forty pounds to the lineal yard where the gauge is three feet six inches or less.

Adjourned.

## THE DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.

### Action for $500,000 in a Collision Case—Commodore Vanderbilt and Senator Sprague Interested—Decision by Judge Woodruff.

A decision was rendered by Judge WOODRUFF, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the counter suit of WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS and others against the steam-ship *North Star*, and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT against W. H. REYNOLDS and others, which was brought before him on an appeal from a decision given by Judge SHIPMAN in the District Court. The case grew out of a collision, between the steamship *North Star*, owned by Commodore VANDERBILT, and the steamship *Ella Warley*. It is said that Senator SPRAGUE was one of the owners of the latter vessel, and that she was on her way to Texas to receive a cargo of contraband cotton at the time of the disaster. The amount involved in the case is about $500,000. The following is an abstract of Judge WOODRUFF'S opinion:

*W. H. Reynolds et al.* vs. *The Steam-ship North Star*, and *Cornelius Vanderbilt* vs. *W. H. Reynolds et al.*—The libelants in the first-named cause are the owners of the steam-ship *Ella Warley*, and the libelant in the second cause is the owner of the steam-ship *North Star*. Each seeks to recover damages caused by a collision between these two steam-ships at about 8¾ o'clock in the evening of Feb. 9, 1863. This collision occurred at sea, off the coast of New-Jersey, opposite or a little below Long Branch, at a distance from the shore in respect to which the witnesses and parties differ. No testimony in the case tends to show that it was less than five miles, and none warrants the belief that it was more than seven and one-eighth miles. In a smooth sea, a night not very dark and the wind light, with full opportunity to each to see and watch the lights of the other, and when, in fact, according to the testimony of those who were upon the respective vessels, each was seen at such distance from the other as would furnish ample opportunity for any manœuvre called for by the exigency, the two collided, and the *Ella Warley* sunk with her cargo, and some lives were lost. That a collision occurring under such circumstances was the result of mismanagement and due either to carelessness or incompetency is indisputable. The *Ella Warley* was on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans, and the *North Star* on her voyage from Key West to New-York. The testimony of the witnesses called and examined by the respective parties tends to irreconcilable conflict, and any endeavor to harmonize the testimony on either side with that on the other and with the conceded or uncontroverted facts would be utterly fruitless; it cannot be done. The counsel for the owners of the *Ella Warley*, arguing from the testimony on their behalf, present a very strong case, while the counsel for the owners of the *North Star*, arguing from the testimony of those on board that vessel, with great force cast the blame upon the former. After examining the circumstances of the case at much length, Judge WOODRUFF, in conclusion, said: "If I were at liberty to apportion the fault according to my estimate of the degrees of culpability, I might conclude that the largest blame rested on the *Ella Warley*. Indeed, I think that quite clear; but the Court cannot enter into such an estimate of proportions. The general rule of contribution must be applied. My conclusions hereupon are: The vessels were approaching each other on a line or lines so nearly coincident that the rule requiring each to port the helm, and pass to the right, if any change was made, operated upon them. Before the *Ella Warley* had made the proper observation upon the lights of the *North Star*, and yet acting upon the idea that there was danger of collision if she held her course, she starboarded in violation of the rule. The *North Star* ported at the proper time, and was justified in doing so. The *Ella Warley* was in fault in not seeing the lights on the *North Star*, red and white, which were visible, and observation of which would have enabled her to correct her first error. The *Ella Warley* was grossly in fault in not slowing, stopping and backing when the collision was immediate, and so averting or diminishing the injury. The *North Star* did what was proper in this respect, and all that it was her duty to do. The *North Star* was in gross fault, in not having her lights properly screened. This kept her green light in view when it ought not to have been visible—it contributed to mislead the *Ella Warley*, tended to confirm her in her error and prevent the discovery by her that she was wrong. If the *Ella Warley* had not starboarded in violation of the rule, the collision would not have occurred. If the lights of the *North Star* had been properly screened, the error of the *Ella Warley* would have been discovered, and the accident would not have happened. Under the influence of mutual fault loss has been suffered, which, under the law governing Courts of Admiralty, must be shared by both parties. Let a decree to this effect be entered.

## LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

## EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

### Natural Theology and Apologetics—First of the Second Series of Lectures by Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, delivered the first of his second series of lectures on "Natural Theology and Apologetics," last evening, at Association Hall. The reverend lecturer said on previous discussions he had constantly to employ or revert to philosophic principles, and make full exposition of the argument; it would be also necessary to consider the physical effects, that the defense might be complete throughout. This implied that he was to take a look at the soul of man, and consider the workings, the aspirations and conceptions of the human mind. There was a gradation from the inanimate up through the plant and animal, until finally the mind was reached, which was able to testify to the indelible distinction between good and evil and arrive at a consciousness of the existence of God. In applying the powers of the mind simply to its relations to God and religion he proposed to keep a sharp look on the current of opinion throughout the world, especially in reference to young men. His coming lectures would deal with the principles of positivism and materialism, and the effect their spirit was likely to inspire in the young and incautious. Those to whom he was opposed constituted a school with a diversity of teaching, were of narrow sympathies and exclusive temper, who were not catholic or cosmopolitan, but intensely sectarian in spirit, with zeal and ability to cultivate a knowledge of numerous branches. They comprised men of eminence in all departments of science. They sought to prove that man came from a brute, without making him a superior brute. They did not deny the existence of the soul, but identified it with the body. They tried to show that religion had no reason to enkindle a hope, and the whole doctrines were of a character which drew from a student the question, on listening to an eminent professor: "Have I, or have I not, a soul?" Materialism had been the philosophy of France under the régime of LOUIS, it was a considerable power among a large class in Germany, but he had hopes that the spirit of patriotism, inborn of the soul, produced by the present war, would reveal its fallacy under a new light. Contending against these materialistic theories he asserted first that man had the means of knowing the existence of mind as an idiot had of knowing the existence of matter; that he knew it directly and immediately. The experimental workings of the mind revealed that we had an intuitive and immediate knowledge of objects when we looked at them. With the perception of any object thought discovers the consciousness of self, and we are as certain there is something perceiving, as there is something to be perceived. Again he asserted we had as positive though limited a knowledge of mind as we had a positive though limited knowledge of body. We had as perfect an idea that mind possessed consciousness and intelligence as we had of the qualities composing matter. The fact was that being immediately conscious of mind and its various actings from hour to hour and minute to minute, we knew more about mind than matter, though we had not a perfect knowledge of either. Thirdly, he argued that as matter could not be resolved into mind on the one hand, mind could not be resolved into matter on the other. To the argument that mind was a modification of matter he replied that the two were made up of different organs. They knew matter by sense and the other by self-consciousness. They possessed essentially different properties, and if any one maintained that notwithstanding they were the same, the burden of proof devolved on him. He never knew a materialist who advanced a single theory that could bear scrutiny, and despite their assertions no modification of matter could give intelligence, perception, and the power to distinguish good from evil, which are the noblest characteristics of humanity. As to the existence of mind, (having got rid of counterfeits,) what did it reveal to us? He held that man was so constituted that he could attain knowledge, and that his intelligence commenced with his observation. Substance should exist, possess potency and permanence, and on their denial depended the subtlest form of infidelity. He refuted the doctrine of the relativeness of knowledge, that the mind did not perceive things, but the relations of things, yet admitting the fact that in certain instances knowledge was relative. If men were so material, there was no ground to proceed in inferring that there was a spiritual God. Thus infidelity no longer took the form of rationalism, but made human reason proclaim it discovered no truth beyond sentient experience. It did not assert there was no God; this would be unphilosophical; but it says, God, if there is a God, is unknown. It did not say man had no soul, but identified it with the body, and thus left no evidence that it might live after the body died. It set up that it was unreasonable to worship Him under these doctrines, and in meeting there it would be necessary to stand up for human faculties, to show that the same powers which secure our success in business were legitimately fitted to direct our attention to spiritual success. He concluded the first lecture of the series by saying that these principles confined us to a consideration of earthly matters, and precluded us from our natural destiny of enjoying the glories of God.

## OLD TIME JOURNALISM.

### Rise and Progress of the American Press—The First Libel Suit—The Prostitution of Journalism.

An interesting lecture was delivered, last evening, by Mr. W. L. STONE, at the rooms of the East Side Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-street, on the early newspaper Press of America, and especially of this City. The lecturer commenced by saying that the devil and Doctor FAUST had long been connected with the printing-office, judging from the moral condition of a large portion of the Press. Be this as it may, the Press has become in this country an engine of such great importance in the daily affairs of life, its energies of such tremendous power, either for good or evil, that a cursory glance at its rise and progress would be profitable to all. Massachusetts had the honor of setting up the first press eighteen years after the Pilgrims had landed. The first printer was STEPHEN DAY. Several times during the rule of the Puritans was the freedom of the Press interfered with. The first newspaper published in North America was the Boston *News Letter*, commenced in April, 1704, by JOHN CAMPBELL. It was printed on a sheet of foolscap, and for fifteen years continued without a rival on the continent. He was then thirteen months behind the news from Europe, and to obviate the difficulty he resolved to publish every other week on a full sheet of foolscap, and in eight months was able to bring down the foreign news to within five months of the date of his publication. The second American newspaper was the Boston *Gazette*, published in 1719, and printed by a brother of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who soon left it and started the *New-England Courant*. With the establishment of this paper commenced the newspaper wars of America, which have been continued ever since. He did not make the *Courant* so much of a newspaper as an essayist, and it was filled with discussions of the religious opinions of that day. These essays were furnished by a society of nine literary gentlemen. Young BENJAMIN FRANKLIN here commenced his literary career and contributed many essays. WM. BRADFORD commenced the New-York *Gazette* in October, 1725, printing it on a half sheet of foolscap, and in the New-York City Library there is a large volume of these papers in a good state of preservation. The first "campaign" paper was issued in 1733, to oppose the colonial administration of Gov. CROSBY, and called the New-York *Weekly Journal*. The first great libel suit tried in this City was instituted by the Government against the proprietor of the *Journal*, who, after a very exciting trial, was acquitted amid the cheers of the audience, and the Corporation voted the freedom of the City and a magnificent gold box to his Philadelphia counsel, ANDREW HAMILTON, "for the remarkable service done to the inhabitants of this City and colony by his defense of the rights of mankind and the liberty of the Press." Thus ever has power been arrayed against the liberty of the Press, and thus ever has the people been ready to sustain it. From the establishment, however, of the independence of the country until the present day there has been no attempt to fetter the Press by censors or by law, as the old English law of libel which prevailed until the beginning of the present century has been so modified through the instrumentality of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, as to allow the truth in all cases to be given in evidence. The lecturer, in referring to the habit of indignant subscribers withdrawing their subscriptions, said, "when editors are derelict in their duty to the public, when they belie their professions and degrade their calling, when they prove recreant to their principles, or violate the proprieties of the Press, and the courtesies and charities of social life, when from change of conductors, or from base bribes, they turn their backs upon old friends and old principles, or when from general licentiousness, personal scurrility and mockery of things sacred, and a disregard of those principles of morality and virtue which form at once the jewel of private life and the true glory of the State, a newspaper becomes unworthy of support and unfit to be received into families."

## OTHER LECTURES.

### The Europe of To-Morrow—Lecture by Mr. Frederic J. De Peyster.

The fourth of a series of lectures before the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was given, last evening, by Mr. FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, the subject being "The Europe of To-morrow." The lecturer was introduced by Mr. R. L. PURDY. He said that Europe is a land molded in a great measure by America. That England has seen that the principles of self-government have been successful in this country, and that she has been forced to make concessions to her own people. Imperial France, of the last twenty years, was living on the credit secured in the past. The Emperor was an usurper, who held his power by bribery. They knew what bribery was capable of accomplishing. He need not refer to what bribery has done for New-York. It debauched France, and as for New-York—well, he would not further allude to it. [Laughter.] France can always be led by holding forth military glory, and England is timid because she is. [Laughter.] There is not a quarter of the globe that cannot bear witness to French atrocities caused by a thirst for military glory. It seemed to him that Germany was their best friend. When they wanted money the bankers of Frankfort and other German cities came forward with their money and materially aided them in accomplishing the victory. Europe now sees that the most flourishing countries in the world are Switzerland and America. He believed that the great victory of Prussia would bring security and peace in its train to the whole of Europe, as Germany is now safe, France crippled, and Austria converted from her old follies. The lecturer spoke of the supposed friendship existing between Russia and the United States, and stated that friendship between a republic and despotism was not safe. There was no link or bond of sympathy between them. The American should remember the gallant Poles who fought with WASHINGTON, and not insult them by giving Russia their sympathies. Russia is the only Power that Germany has to dread. Any Power that holds Constantinople has Eastern Europe. Let Russia turn out the sick man and she had a hold of Southern Germany; but BISMARCK would never let the Czar hold the Bosphorus—Prussia would unite the whole German race, numbering 80,000,000, from the shores of the Baltic to the shores of the Adriatic, and then having nothing to fear there would be no more Prussian soldiers. The people would turn to peace, and day by day, they would become more liberal, and, in time, Prussia would bloom out into a Republic. As to the sick man, Constantinople always belonged to the Greeks, and Europe should give it back to its first original owners. Italy today for the time in fourteen centuries was united, with Rome, glorious old Rome, for its capital, and meddling France and the meddling usurper had paid the score. Spain had never yet had a rule of law and order until within the last eighteen months. England, crafty and keen, loved us when we were up and hated us when we were down. She had not a friend in Europe today. France, our worst enemy, was crushed, and England, our fair weather friend, was converted from the error of her ways. The justice and right of each race to rule its own country was admitted by all, and every heart must wish for the bright dawning of the day for the Europe of to-morrow.

### The Workman and His Work—Lecture by Rev. J. W. Bain.

Rev. J. W. BAIN, of Newcastle, Penn., last evening delivered the third and concluding lecture of the course, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church. His theme was "The Workman and his Work." The speaker ably illustrated the dignity, value, and necessity of labor; the glory of the perfect workman, and the happy results of energy and perseverance. The political corruption of the period was thoroughly discussed, and the necessity of co-operative action among honest and intelligent Christians in the work of reform was argued with animation and effect.

### The Death of School Officer Oliver.

At a meeting of the public school teachers of the Fifteenth Ward, held at Grammar School No. 35, yesterday afternoon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, After a long life of usefulness it has pleased God to remove, from the scene of his early labors, our esteemed friend and officer, MR. JAMES D. OLIVER; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the teachers of the Fifteenth Ward, mourn with unfeigned sorrow the death of one who has endeared himself to each and every one of our number by his great kindness of heart.

*Resolved*, That we have witnessed from day to day his deep interest in the education of the youth of our City, and the fidelity and wisdom with which he has discharged all his official duties.

*Resolved*, That we shall miss his frequent visits to the different departments of our schools, his fatherly care, his cheering words and kind encouragements.

*Resolved*, That in his devotion for more than a quarter of a century of his time and best energies to the supervision of the schools of the Fifteenth Ward, contributing very much to their growth and present high standing, he has set an example to the intelligent and wealthy citizens of this great City, which should be oftener followed.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the surviving relatives of the deceased in their great bereavement, yet we rejoice with them in that he was a indeed a good man, without an enemy, loved by all who knew him.

*Resolved*, That a commemorative notice of the action of this meeting be entered on the minute-book of each school, and that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased.

(Signed,) JOHN M. FORBES, Chairman.
Miss S. E. WOODWARD, Secretary.

### The Tweed Reception.

The first annual reception of the Fifteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association, was enjoyed at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening. At 11 o'clock the large dining-room of the hotel, which was converted into a ball-room for the occasion, was comfortably filled with ladies and gentlemen. From that time until the termination of the festivities there was no perceptible change in the general gayety, which continued unabated throughout. The ball was specially distinguished by the absence of any large number of "celebrities," although it was expected from previous announcements that everybody in the City "worth knowing" would be present. Up to midnight Mr. TWEED, in whose honor the Association is named, had not made his appearance at the reception. One of the features of the evening was the unveiling of a bust of Mr. TWEED, which was accompanied by an address from Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney. The decorations of the entrance to the ball-room included a life-size portrait of Mr. TWEED, surrounded by the American and Irish flags. Among those who attended the ball were the following-named gentlemen: Justice Dowling, Justice Shandley, Judge Monell, Judge Jones, Capt. Henry Hedden, Hon. Edward L. Parris, Mr. Warren Leland, Justice Fowler, Judge Joachimsen, Mr. Josiah Carpenter, Mr. J. W. Brennan, and others.

### Convictions Before Recorder Hackett Yesterday.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT. JOHN DILL was convicted of stealing a quantity of articles from the room of ADOLPH SAMUELSON, at No. 138 East Broadway. He was arrested in company with JOHN DOUGHERTY by Policeman O'CONNOR, who found the stolen goods in their possession. DILL was sent to State Prison for five years. DOUGHERTY pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence until Friday. EUGENE DOUSCH pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. JENNIE DE FORREST, guilty of stealing $100 from JAMES OWENS, was discharged on suspended sentence at the complainant's request. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

### The Artists' Fund Sale of Pictures.

Last evening, the eleventh annual sale of pictures contributed by members of the Artists' Fund Society in aid of the fund, took place at the Somerville Gallery. The attendance was large, but the bidding was not particularly spirited. Eighty-six pictures were sold, and the amount realized will probably exceed $8,000. We give the prices of some of the principal paintings disposed of, exclusive of the value of the frames: "Hiding," by J. G. Brown, $395; "Marine," by M. F. H. De Haas, $200; "The Peddler," by Morgan, $90; "West Compton," by Pope, $150; "Burning Stubble," by Boughton, $190; "Who are You?" by Beard, $75; "La Vestal," by Eaton, $100; "The Gamekeeper's Lookout," by Wyant, $135; "Old Farm Road," by Whittredge, $215; "Harvest Time," by Casilear, $200; "Young Huntsman," by E. Johnston, $205; "The Sketcher," by Durand, $295; "Spring Head," by Tait, $155, and a water-color by Darley, $45. Kensett's "Fort Dumpling" brought $460, and Sonntag's "Near Lancaster," $190.

### Total Population of the City 944,104—Increase Over First Enumeration 17,763.

The solitary district which remained to be enumerated in the Twelfth Ward at the time of the appearance of the report regarding the completion of the City census, published exclusively in the TIMES a few days ago, was finished yesterday. The following table shows the number of inhabitants in this City on the 1st of June last, as given by the re-enumeration, together with the number as taken last Summer:

| Wards. | Old. | New. | Wards. | Old. | New. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15,185 | 14,506 | 13 | 32,950 | 33,350 |
| 2 | 1,005 | 1,312 | 14 | 29,694 | 26,473 |
| 3 | 5,643 | 3,717 | 15 | 25,889 | 27,653 |
| 4 | 23,540 | 23,801 | 16 | 45,451 | 48,466 |
| 5 | 16,421 | 17,164 | 17 | 98,950 | 95,452 |
| 6 | 21,272 | 21,282 | 18 | 60,661 | 59,829 |
| 7 | 44,621 | 44,929 | 19 | 80,401 | 76,467 |
| 8 | 33,889 | 34,976 | 20 | 70,618 | 75,618 |
| 9 | 46,792 | 47,627 | 21 | 50,898 | 86,754 |
| 10 | 41,256 | 41,468 | 22 | 66,938 | 71,586 |
| 11 | 66,224 | 64,154 | | | |
| 12 | 48,028 | 47,520 | Total | 926,341 | 944,104 |

The above figures show a total increase of 17,763 names over the first enumeration.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

FRANZ KUBRISKY recently obtained a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court against Col. ALLEN, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard, directing the discharge of the prisoner from the regiment. KUBRISKY claimed that he joined the regiment under the false representation made to him that if he became a member he would share in $18,000, which the regiment was to receive from the City authorities. Finding out his mistake in this respect, he asked for his discharge on the ground of misrepresentations at the time of his enlistment, and also on the ground that he was a Bohemian citizen. Col. ALLEN made return that the petitioner had been discharged from the regiment, but the Captain of the Company was inclined to resist the discharge, and for this purpose appeared in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. Judge BARNARD made the mandamus imperative.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies, yesterday, published an appeal to the branch societies in this City and in the interior, calling upon them to renew and redouble their efforts in raising funds in aid of those suffering from the effects of the war. Thus far, $209,849 91 have been collected by the General Committee, but it is estimated that the whole amount contributed by the Germans in this country will reach about a quarter of a million. Contributions will be received as heretofore by Mr. EMIL SAUER, No. 120 Broadway. Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, in Berlin, continues to act as the agent of the German societies of this country.

The French Comité de Secours, formed at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, after rendering a final account of its operations, has ceased its functions, and a new committee has been constituted, composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. F. Delauny, L. Lorut, E. Cotenett, E. Caylus, E. Lenthilhon, H. L. Hoguet, F. Astoin, F. Thoron, F. A. Brugiere, A. P. Montant, A. Noël, C. A. Duvivier, E. Cazada, F. Milhau, G. Reynard, E. La Montague, E. Fougera, A. P. Pillot. The former committee has collected $73,355 30, of which $67,025 34 has been transmitted to France. Theremainder, $6,329 96, is at the disposal of the new committee.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. Saturday, the messenger of the Chatham National Bank had stolen from his pocket a wallet containing notes and drafts to the amount of over $23,000. The messenger did not exactly know when the theft was committed. He stepped into the Post-office to make an inquiry, and while in the lobby some person passing through the throng rushed by and jostled him, and shortly afterward he was jostled by two or three persons together while passing along Dey-street. In a little while afterward he discovered that his wallet containing the notes and drafts was missing. Payment was immediately stopped.

A grand Temperance meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, was held last night in Dr. ORMISTON'S Church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE presiding. The meeting was opened by the reading of portions of the Scriptures advocating an avoidance of the wine cup by Dr. ORMISTON, and also a prayer. Addresses were then delivered by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. HALL, Dr. FOSS and Dr. ORMISTON, on the terrible consequences of intemperance.

Judge WOODRUFF affirmed the decree of the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of the New-York Submarine Company *vs.* the schooner *J. F. Farlan*. He decided that an incorporated wrecking company which saves a vessel is only entitled to recover for actual services and has no salvage claim on the vessel saved. Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS appeared for the libelants and appellants in the case, and Mr. E. H. OWEN for the respondants and claimants.

Last evening a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 37 Lispenard-street, occupied by S. BARINSKI, dealer in cloth, whose stock was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $3,000. The fancy goods stock of GRUHN & BRO., in the basement, was injured by water to the amount of $500. The building was damaged about the same amount, and is insured for $3,000. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

A motion to dismiss the complaint in the case of ALBERT, EDWARD and JOSEPH SCHEIDER, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with frauds in the sale of tobacco, was argued yesterday, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, counsel for the accused, claimed that the evidence for the Government was entirely unworthy of credit and not of sufficient weight to require rebuttal. After a brief reply by opposing counsel, the Commissioner reserved his decision.

The examination in the case of Messrs. WILSON & GILLIGAN, dealers in imported goods at No. 133 Church-street, who are charged with being implicated in extensive smuggling operations, was adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, until today. Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Special Treasury Agent, and his assistants, are confident of being able to convict the accused of the charges brought against them.

SAMUEL GUINNESS and CHARLES HOLSTEIN, both sailors boarding at No. 50 Oak-street, became involved in a quarrel yesterday, when GUINNESS stabbed HOLSTEIN in the abdomen with a pocket-knife, causing a dangerous wound. HOLSTEIN was removed to the Park Hospital, and GUINNESS was locked up by Justice HOGAN. Dr. MARSH, of the Coroner's Office, examined the patient, and decided that there was no necessity to detain any of the witnesses.

The President of the Union Home and School for the Soldiers' Orphans has formally acknowledged the receipt of $500 in United States bonds, together with sundry other valuable gifts, from the Executive Committee of the Hebrew Charity Fair lately held in this City. The correspondence between donors and recipients was of the happiest nature, indicating the cordiality of loyal fraternity that actuates them.

JOHN P. GARRISH, M. D., will deliver a lecture upon "The Art of Prolonging Life," at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-street, between Clinton and Waverley places, next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. At the close of the lecture the Doctor will exhibit some interesting views under the microscope. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied to the furnishing the Church of the Strangers with hymn-books.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON, who, since the outbreak of the war, has never ceased in her charitable efforts to collect materials of comfort for the sufferers in France, in a letter addressed to the French Relief Committee, renders an account of her operations, from which it appears that she has succeeded in collecting and forwarding to France goods amounting in value to no less than $14,000.

The Sachems of Tammany met last evening at their hall. WILSON SMALL, Esq., in the chair, and after issuing a call for the annual election to be held on the third Monday in April, directed the Board of Sachems to prepare suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. JAMES WATSON, who was a scribe, and Gen. E. V. R. WRIGHT, who was a member. The Society then adjourned.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, the well-known pastor of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, and author of the *Open Door*, will deliver a new lecture to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at Association Hall, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. A large number of tickets have been sold, and the house will doubtless be crowded.

ELIZABETH HURLEY, aged sixty-five, a native of Ireland, was found dead, yesterday, in her bed, at No. 52 Mulberry-street. The deceased was a professional beggar, and lived in a most miserly manner. She had $2,000 in bank, and $70 was found on her person, with two bank-books. Coroner YOUNG was notified to hold an inquest.

The following gentlemen were elected directors at the annual meeting of the stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, held yesterday at the office, No. 84 Broadway: Leland Stanford, Wm. G. Fargo, J. C. Fargo, D. O. Mills, Lloyd Tevis, M. S. Latham, C. P. Huntington, A. H. Barney, B. P. Cheney.

CATHARINE MCINTYRE, aged thirty-seven years, living at No. 630 Ninth-avenue, while in her room last evening had her clothes ignited from coming in contact with the stove, and before the flames were extinguished she was so badly burned that she cannot recover. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, of No. 74 Madison-street, while walking in Laight-street, last evening, was attacked by a number of unknown ruffians, some of whom were armed with metal knuckles, and was severely beaten. The assailants all escaped, and none of them can be identified.

A wild steer running at large in the streets created great consternation in the upper part of the City last evening, but was finally killed in Seventieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, before it had done any injury, by Lieut. SCHOFIELD, of the Central Park Police, and the officers of the Nineteenth Precinct.

JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, a foreman in the Central Park, while engaged in an altercation, last evening, with DANIEL HOCTOR, fell down an embankment at Seventy-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, and striking his head against the railroad track, received a severe scalp wound. He was taken home by his friends.

WM. WILHELM, a carpenter living at No. 163 Elm-street, while at work, yesterday, at the French Theatre, fell through a trap in the flies down upon the stage and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

F. L. ROBERTSON & Co., agents for the Diamond Gift Concerts, insist that the statement that the French Consul-General did not "give his full consent for the use of his name" in connection with their enterprise, is untrue.

Collector MURPHY is expected to return from Washington today, and Deputy Collector TERWILLIGER will also be at his post during the day. The impression prevailed that both traveled in the same direction, but this is incorrect.

Yesterday Commissioner OSBORN adjourned the case of OWEN KEENAN, charged with neglecting to cancel revenue stamps on whisky barrels, until the 16th inst., on motion of Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL, the counsel for the accused.

PATRICK CONNORS, residing at No. 153 West Fifty-first-street, was yesterday committed to answer, in the Yorkville Police Court, for disabling a dog belonging to JACOB ZIMMEYER, of No. 143 West Fifty-first-street.

Judge JOACHIMSEN, in the Marine Court, yesterday dismissed the suit of JOBSON against THURLOW WEED et al. for articles claimed to have been published in the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The reunion of the graduates of the late Senior Department of the Twelfth-street School will take place at the school building today, at 1½ o'clock.

### BROOKLYN.

An inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, by Coroner JONES, on the body of the child of FRANCIS BRUEN, of No. 510 Sixth-avenue. The little one, it will be remembered, was at the time of its death supposed to have been killed by the father, who coming home drunk on the night in question, was believed too have lain on top of it. A post-mortem, however, revealed the fact that death had been produced by chronic bronchitis, although it was also evident that the disease had been permitted to make headway by neglect on the part of the parents, who were both shown to be habitual drunkards.

In the residence of Mrs. COLGAN, of No. 610 Flatbush-avenue, on Sunday night, the family were talking about the deeds of the unknown Eastern District assassin, when JOHN KELLY, a young man who was present on a visit, pulled a pistol out of his pocket and remarked that if the fellow came around him he would get killed. He then carelessly struck the weapon against his arm, causing the charge to explode. The bullet passed through the breast of THOMAS COLGAN, son of the lady of the house. The wound, it is feared, will prove fatal.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and fixed the salaries of the clerks of the City Court, as follows: Chief Clerk, $4,000 per annum; First Deputy, $2,500; Recording Deputy, $2,000, and Officers' Deputy, $1,500. A resolution was passed directing the proper officers to decorate the county buildings with flags and banners on the day set apart by the Common Council for the reception of the Irish exiles.

ISABELLA HAMMOND, aged five years, died at the residence of her parents in Degraw-street, near Classon-avenue, yesterday morning, of wounds received by burning on Sunday night. She had, it appears, in common with some other children, been playing around a fire that they had started in an adjoining lot, when her clothes caught fire and the injuries in question were sustained.

### NEW-JERSEY.

An indignation meeting of the prominent citizens of Greenville was held on Saturday evening, to protest against the action of the parties who have been instrumental in presenting a bill before the Legislature, in which a clause is inserted providing for the annexation of a part of Greenville to Jersey City. JOHN H. MIDENAR, SAMUEL BOSTWICK, and GUSTAVUS A. LILLIENDAHL were appointed to prepare a remonstrance, and request their representatives in the Legislature to use their influence in preventing the passage of the bill.

A middle-aged woman, named ANNIE BYINGTON, was found late Sunday night by Sergt. BENEDICT, sitting on a curb-stone at the corner of Canal and River streets, Newark. She was nearly frozen, and, having slipped and fallen on the ice, one of her limbs was terribly hurt, and she could not stand. She said her husband was a drunkard; that he neglected her and spent his earnings for rum, and that in searching for him she had brought herself to this pitiable condition. A hack was provided, and the woman is now receiving excellent care at St. Barnabas Hospital.

ELLEN BURNS died suddenly at Paterson on Sunday night. Some days ago she went to Paterson, from Brooklyn, and procured lodgings at a Mrs. MCGEE'S, stating that she was destitute, and has remained there ever since. She was about being received into the Almshouse on Saturday, but she became so weak and sickly that at the suggestion of the authorities Mrs. MCGEE agreed to keep her till yesterday. She gradually sank, however, and died Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. She leaves a husband in Brooklyn.

A German sailor named REIDER, belonging to the Bremen ship *Maine*, was found early yesterday morning lying in an insensible condition at the foot of the iron steps leading from the Ninth Ward, Jersey City, to Hoboken. The marks of brass knuckles were found upon his face and the back part of the head. He had doubtless been waylaid and robbed. This is the second case of this kind which has occurred at this place within a short time.

JOSEPH HAWTHORNE was, yesterday, arrested on a warrant of City Judge MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on a charge of beating and strangling his wife. HAWTHORNE has abused his wife, and threatened to take her life, because, by the advice of her friends, she refuses to place in his hands a small amount of money which belongs to her.

Yesterday morning the sexton of the Church of St. John the Evangelist discovered that the contribution boxes, which had been left over night with the money collected at the Sunday services, had been robbed of their contents. The amount stolen is not known. Entrance was was effected by means of skeleton keys.

The sexton of the Paterson Church, yesterday, found a dead infant stowed away in a candle-box in the cemetery attached to that edifice. The coffin was partly filled with clay. Coroner BUTTERWORTH has taken charge of the remains.

Eighteen car-loads of tea and silks arrived at the New-Jersey Railroad depot, in Jersey City, on Sunday, from China, via San Francisco.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The fifteenth section of the act of Jan. 29, 1813, provided that: Whenever an officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except in the way of punishment, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money for such time as may be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles a day. The War Department and the Accounting Officers have always held that a discharge, to carry travel and pay, must be on the motion of the Government, and that officers who went out by resignation were not entitled to it. The Court of Claims, in the case of Lieut. J. W. Price, a resigned officer, overruled this construction and gave judgment in favor of the officer, which, on appeal to the Supreme Court, was affirmed by an equally divided Court. Controller Brodhead has decided that the judgment applied only to the case on which it was given, and it is understood that similar claims will be rejected, as heretofore, until a majority of the Supreme Court shall give judgment on the principle involved.

Commander Charles S. Morton has been detached from duty at New-Orleans and placed on waiting orders.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 6.—The United States steamer *Tuscarora*, at the Navy-yard, will go out of commission to-morrow, and the men will be paid off and most of them discharged, as their time is out.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The market for American securities opened firm, became firmer toward noon, and quiet and steady at 1½ P. M., closing easier. Stocks opened quiet, continued quiet and steady during the day, closing dull. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

| | 11½ A. M. | 12½ P. M. | 4½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Consols for account | 92¼ | 92@92¼ | 92 |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| United States 5-20s, '65, old | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| United States 10-40s | 89¼ | .... | 89¼ |
| Illinois Cent. R. R. Shares | 109¼ | .... | 109¼ |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 18¼ | .... | 18 |
| Atlan. & Gt. West. Shares | 28¼ | .... | 28¼ |

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6, 4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed heavy; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¾d.@7⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 7⅞d.@8d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of Cotton shipped, January to April, from Savannah or Charleston, at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands. BREADSTUFFS opened quiet and continued dull, but unchanged. The closing prices for Wheat, Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, was 10s. 9d.@11s. 2d. PROVISIONS—Lard flat at 62s. NAVAL STORES quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 4½ P. M.—LINSEED OIL, £29 10s. Spirits PETROLEUM, 1s. 6½d. Calcutta LINSEED, 60s. At noon LINSEED CAKES were buoyant, but not quotably higher.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—PETROLEUM closed declining; quoted 53 francs.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—United States five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Arrived, Feb. 4, steamer *Denmark*, from New-York Jan. 22, with 2,289 bales of Cotton; Feb. 6, ship *Leamington*, New-Orleans Dec. 3, 2,773 bales; ship *W. F. Storer*, New-York Jan. 7, 1,422 bales; ship *Alexandria*, New-York Jan. 14, 2,053 bales; ship *British Queen*, New-York Jan. 20, 2,292 bales; steamer *Cuba*, New-York Jan. 24, 1,348 bales; steamer *Wyoming*, New-York Jan. 24, 3,075 bales; steamer *Sweden*, Savannah Jan. 17, 1,980 bales. Total, 17,222 bales.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and higher; No. 2, $1 24¼ cash, $1 25¼ seller March; during the afternoon dull at $1 23¾ cash; $1 24 seller last half this month. CORN fairly active at 50c¼.@50¾c., cash, for No. 2; 50¼c.@51c. future delivery; during the afternoon, heavy. OATS advancing with an active demand at 47c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 87c.@88c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 74c. HIGHWINES easier at 87c. iron bound. PROVISIONS less active. Mess PORK, $22 50 cash, $22 87½ seller March. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 65. Live HOGS quiet at $6 95 @$7 50. CATTLE moderately active and lower at $4 55 @$6 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—COTTON active, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales at $1 30@$1 33 for Choice. CORN advancing, with a fair demand; sales at 53c.@55c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK closed active; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $22, cash, $22@$22 50, future delivery. LARD active; sales, 650 tcs. at 11¾c.@12c. for Head, Gut and Steam. Bulk MEATS—Holders firm; demand light at the close; sales, 200,000 lbs. Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c., cash and future delivery; Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Clear Rib; Clear Sides dull; offered 10¾c. BACON—Only a jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Live HOGS dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,500 head. WHISKY dull at 88c. EXCHANGE, par buying.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52. CORN unchanged, at 82c. for Mixed Western. OATS quiet; held at 57½c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; New-York, 68c.; Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR heavy; choice Superfine Winter, $5 50; Extra Winter, $5 70; Double Extra, $5 75; Family Winter, $7@$8. WHEAT active for low grades; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 33; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 45. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull at 46c.@48½c. for Mixed in bulk; 53c.@58c. sacked. RYE dull at 90c.@94c. WHISKY steady at 90c. PROVISIONS—No round lots sold. HOGS dull at $7@$7 75. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—TOBACCO—Sales 152 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 25; low to good Leaf, $7@$16. BAGGING—Nothing doing. COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR quiet at $5 75. GRAIN firm; stock light. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $22 50. BACON—10c. for Shoulders, 12c.@12½c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS—8¼c. for Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c. for Sides. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c., Plain, 15c. LARD, 13c.@14½c. WHISKY, 88c.@89c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—In store and afloat—561,000 bushels Wheat, 18,500 bushels Corn, 187,000 bushels Oats, 217,000 bushels Barley, 54,000 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Rye-malt, 15,500 bushels Barley-malt; quotations unchanged; but little demand; sales reported—2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring WHEAT, $1 35; 2 cars new CORN, 70c. on the track; 3 cars two-rowed State BARLEY, at 85c. on the track.

TOLEDO, Feb. 6.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 38½; No. 2, $1 34¼. CORN advancing, with a fair demand; high Mixed, 58¼c.; low Mixed, 56¼c. OATS advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1, 50c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—FLOUR steady; Extra Spring, $5 62½@$5 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24¼. OATS steady at 52c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 57c. RYE heavy; No. 1 at 90c. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 75. Mess PORK firmer at $21 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—COTTON quiet at 14¼c.@14¾c.; receipts, 2,835 bales; shipments, 4,620 bales. FLOUR advancing; sales at $5 75@$9. CORN steady at 65c.@66c. for White. OATS firm and scarce. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. BACON—Shoulders nominal; Sides, 10¼c.@12¼c. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—But little WHEAT offering; market quiet. Sales of RYE confined to street lots at $1 05@$1 06. CORN quiet, but held firmly at full prices. BARLEY—nothing doing. OATS steady, but slow of sale.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 14⅛c.; receipts, 4,852 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,041 bales; coastwise, 3,230 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 90,037 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; receipts—net, 18,886 bales; gross, 19,270 bales; exports—to Bremen, 3,400 bales; coastwise, 1,584 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 249,408 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts, 2,035 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,019 bales; to the Continent, 2,498 bales; coastwise, 1,365 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 35,720 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—COTTON in fair demand, but prices easy, at 14c. for full style New-York Middling. Sales 913 bales, and receipts 1,080 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 3,463 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,787 bales; coastwise, 34 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, 73,667 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 6.—COTTON declining; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; exports—to Great Britain, 3,174 bales; coastwise, 545 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 60,173 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 15c.; receipts—net, 125 bales; gross, 1,320 bales; exports—coastwise, 305 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 12,250 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 held at $1 39. CORN declining; sales at 58c. OATS steady at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $4 30@$4 40; Refined steady at $1 24.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts, 303 bales; exports, 6,131 bales; sales, 23 bales; stock, 2,511 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14c.; receipts, 2,840 bales; exports, 3,376 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,988 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—WHEAT steady and advanced 2c.@3c.; Extra, $1 50; No. 1 at $1 40@$1 40½. HOGS quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 375 bales; gross, 2,365 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

TO BE LUCKY, use your powers in the right way. A phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will tell you what you have and how best to use it.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Cork | Feb. 7 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Iowa | Feb. 8 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Idaho | Feb. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| China | Feb. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Batavia | Feb. 9 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Caledonia | Feb. 11 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Tripoli | Feb. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pennsylvania | Feb. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Brussels | Feb. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Donau | Feb. 11 | New-York | Bremen. |

FOR HAVANA, MEXICO, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleopatra | Feb. 7 | New-York | Vera Cruz |
| Morro Castle | Feb. 9 | New-York | Havana. |
| San Francisco | Feb. 9 | New-York | Bermuda. |

### Departure of Ocean Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *City of Cork*, at 11 A. M. For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 5½ A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.*—Mrs. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, J. Fitzsimmons and wife, Mrs. J. A. Magee, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. Hallett, Miss Hallet, H. C. Stever, Mrs. Grossman, L. Finney, R. E. McReynolds, C. A. Walker.

*In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz and Havana.*—Frank V. Alexandre, H. Johnson, J. Rico and son, G. M. Uthoff, Felipe Carvallo, Mariano Steeres and child, J. Miles.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:04 | Sun sets....5:25 | Moon rises.7:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....9:01 | Gov. Island.9:50 | Hell Gate.11:12

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 6.

### Cleared.

Steamers Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Washington, (Fr.,) De Beaufort, Bordeaux, Woodtrenbert & Co.

Ship Theresa Mudget, Antwerp, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Laura, (N. G.,) Williamson, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; St. Bernard, Bahn, Cork, C. Luiny & Co.; American Eagle, Baker, Seville, Jas. Henry; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton Ber., J. N. Harvey & Co.; Urkaine, Melcher, Havana, S. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Johannes, (Sw.,) Fosbuy, Antwerp, Wendt, Tetens & Co.; Thor, (Dan.,) Boaker, Stettin, Wendt, Tetens & Co.; China, (Br.,) Heigler, Portmedway, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Union, (Br.,) Gree, Santander, J. Bensusan, &c.

Schrs. Estella Day, Carey, Brunswick, Baker & Dayton; Watchman, Mayher, Aspinwall, G. Wessels; Shartel, Smith, Baltimore, Wm. Chambers.

Propeller Fall River, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Jan. 25, Sisal 27th, and Havana Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Feb. 6, 7 A. M., 20 miles S. S. E. of Delaware Lightship, passed ship Pride of the Ocean, (Br.,) from London, for New-York.

Steam-ship Tripoli, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool Jan. 17, and Queenstown 18th, via Boston Feb. 5, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Ship Gen. Berry, (of Thomaston,) Lavansaler, Callao Oct. 6, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 5, and crossed the equator Dec. 27, in lat. 20 40. Had no trade-winds up to the line; Dec. 2, lat. 22 20 S., lon. 30 15, spoke ship Amelia Thompson, (Br.,) from Glasgow, bound S.; 28th, lat. 1 12 N., lon. 30 20, spoke bark Naomi, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Bahia; Nov. 1, off Cape Horn, had a gale from N. W., lasting 8 da., during which lost fore and crossjack yard, and split fore and main-topsail.

Bark Olaf Nickelsen, (Norw.,) Voight, Bordeaux 56 da., with wine to Daniel St. Amant, vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; Feb. 1, 10 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, passed a number of cotton bales, a water cask painted blue, and other wrecked material.

Bark Hertha, (Norw.,) Arendsen, Port Talbot 40 da., with railroad iron to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather, and been 12 da. W. of Bermuda, with light westerly winds.

Bark Hunnus, (Aust.,) Soich, Trieste 70 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, and has been 12 da. west of Bermuda, with westerly gales.

Brig Dunkeld, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wharton, St. Thomas 26 da., with the cargo of Spanish brig Surprise, from Cadiz to New-York—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly gales for the last 10 da. Feb. 2, lat. 40 20, lon. 72 40, passed bark Hattie M., hence for Rotterdam.

Brig Victoria, (Nor.) Langeth, Havana, 14 da., with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co., is anchored off the Highlands.

Brig Louisa, (of Swansea,) Evans, Teneriffe, Jan. 8, in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley; has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and since heavy gales from S. S. W. and N. N. W.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Gray, Palermo, 61 da., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2, and had fine weather up to Barnegat, and been 5 da. from thence to Sandy Hook.

Brig Parana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Cardenas, 9 da., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 4 da. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 20 da., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig Moses Day, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Newton, Ponce, P. R., 10 da., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Keokuk, M. B. Holmes and Ella Harris, for New-York, waiting sugar.

Schr. Pedro A. Grau, (of Philadelphia,) Cobb, Cienfuegos 19 da., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 4 da. N. of Hatteras; sailed in co. with brig Maria, for Boston.

Schr. Emma, Peterson, Norfolk, with corn to G. Rogers.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Virginia.

Schr. Phebe Ann, Blodgett, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., clear.

### Below.

Ship Pride of the Ocean, Wilson, of and from London Dec. 26, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Also, 2 brigs unknown, outside the Bar.

### Miscellaneous.

Bark Grace Peile, (of Whitehaven, Eng.,) Tyson, Hiogo, Japan, Sept. 9, with rags, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley, arr. 5th inst., reports: Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 17, St. Helena 28th, and crossed the equator Jan. 8 in lon. 29 18; from thence to lat. 6 N. had light variable winds; had strong N. E. trades to lon. 25 W., and since variable weather; Oct. 23, in Gaspar Straits, saw a bark with signals of distress flying; lowered a boat and went on board of her, and found her to be the Bark Blue Jacket, (of Jersey,) Capt. Lusoy, from Hiogo for Falmouth, full of water to the combings; took the Captain and crew off, and after leaving her the natives boarded her in several boats, and hoisted the North German flag at the foremast head, from which we supposed there was a North German Consul ashore, but could not find any; then proceeded to Angier with the crew, and arrived there on Nov. 3, and was detained there 10 da., the authorities not allowing us to land the crew of the Blue Jacket; Oct. 25, in Jaspar Straits, spoke bark Naval Brigade, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-York; Jan. 10, lat. 2 04, lon. 26 07, spoke bark Chiselhurst, from London, for Falkland Islands; Feb. 4, while coming to anchor off the Highlands, lost anchor and fifteen fathoms chain.

As the steam-tug R. S. Conover was coming from the North to the East River, with five coal-barges in tow, when opposite the new barge office, the barge No. 982 was forced by the ice on the large buoy, breaking her in and sinking her immediately, and causing barges No. 50 and Thad. S. Davis to part their lines. The Captain and men of the sunken barge were rescued by the U. S. revenue cutter Jassamin, lying at Pier No. 1 East River. Barge No. 50 drifted ashore on the Battery, and the T. S. D. was taken in tow by a tug and received no damage.

On Sunday morning, the steam-tug Rondout was cut through by the ice, off Grand-st., and sunk. The ice is so thick and heavy that no vessel can anchor in the stream with safety.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah, with the crew of the steamer Kensington, recently lost. Also, arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark Helen Campbell, from London.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Arr. brig Arthur Eggleso, from Goree, and schr. White Sea, from Miragoriane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 6.—Arr. steam-ships Virginia, from Philadelphia, and Maryland, from Baltimore, and brig Tallia, from Cienfuegos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. Feb. 4, steam-ship Cortes, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—Arr. steam-ship Hermann Livingston, from New-York. Cld. bark S. O. Crates, for Cadiz; and schs. Governor Burton, for Jacksonville; Mable Hall for Darian, with a load from Philadelphia, and ware for New Smyrna.

### Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—The Spanish brig Susannah, before reported ashore off the Ossabaw Island, went to pieces while the steam-boat Magne Suffold was towing her off. Her rigging, sails, anchors and boats were saved.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Jan. 25, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore, from New-York Jan. 24, via Halifax, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown on Sunday and proceeded.

The Allan line steam-ship Sweden, Capt. McKenzie, from Savannah Jan. 17, arrived at Liverpool today.

The steam-ship France, Capt. Grace, from New-York Jan. 24, arrived at Liverpool today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Tea Service, Forks,
Spoons and Fancy Articles, for
WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
McGIBBON & CO.,
BECAUSE OF REMOVAL ABOUT MARCH 1,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

BEEBE'S RANGES
NO. 1, LARGE SIZE, $55. NO. 6, SECOND SIZE, $50.
including Water-Back and Setting. At these prices it will pay landlord or tenant to throw away any other partly wornout Range, as the cost of the exchange can be saved in fuel, repairs and vexation, in a single year. Ask your cook which is the best Range, and the answer is invariably
BEEBE'S.
Made and put up by
JANES & KIRTLAND,
(Formerly Janes, Beebe & Co.,)
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

Buyers of Suspenders
Will please remember that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated
"RUSSIAN BRACES."
All other manufacturers or dealers in this country (except Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 890 Broadway, Inventors and Patentees) offering Suspenders with FELT ENDS, not stamped with the name of the Patentees, render themselves liable for DAMAGES on all they sell, according to a recent decree of the United States Circuit Court in this City.